THE PACIFIC.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, devoted to Religion, Education and General news.

It is the organ of no sect or party—started with no purpose of gain, and pledged to the great interests of religion and education—it commends itself to the consideration and support of every citizen of California.

Published THURSDAY MORNINGS, by Rev. J. H. WARREN and Rev. P. G. BUCHANAN, for the Trustees, at the office of TOWNE & BACON, Printers, 533 Clay street, opposite Leidsdorf.

TERMS.—For one year, payable in advance, $5 00. For Six Months, payable in advance, $3 00. Ten copies $20 00.

ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at low rates.

☞ All Letters relating to the business affairs of the paper should be addressed to "THE PACIFIC;" and those regarding the editorial department to Rev. J. H. WARREN.

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For right is right, since God is God,
And right the day must win;
To doubt would be disloyalty
To falter would be sin.

A PRAYER FOR OUR FLAG.

The beautiful flag that now on high,
Brings joy to the true—to each traitor a sigh;
Long, long may it wave, so graceful and true,
'Tis the flag of our country, the Red, White, and Blue.

That beautiful flag, may its stars ever shine
Undimmed and unsullied through th' ages of time;
May millions unborn, with hearts ever true,
Still bow to the shrine of the Red, White, and Blue.

That beautiful flag, with soft zephyrs above,
Still wave o'er our nation, the signal of love.
May discord be hushed, and each brother be true;
Huzza for our flag, the Red, White, and Blue.

That beautiful flag, may the eagle's soft breast,
Secure 'mid its folds, be ever at rest—
Its pinions be spread o'er a nation still true
To the Stars and the Stripes of the Red, White, and Blue.

From the borders of Maine to Texas' bright strand,
May that time-honored banner still float o'er the land—
O'er the ocean's proud waves, each port of the world,
Respected and honored, with glory unfurled.

Long, long may our country with happiness blend,
And our foeman behold in each brother a friend;
May He who directs all that's good and that's true,
Uphold for our nation the Red, White, and Blue.

HOW, WHEN, AND WHERE TO DIE.

FROM THE GERMAN BY BENJAMIN SCHMOLKE.

That I shall die, full well I know;
All human life is short and frail,
Fleeting and vain are things below,
All portion here must quickly fail.
In mercy, Lord, direct my ways,
That I in peace may end my days.

When I shall die is all unknown,
Except to thy omniscient mind;
Lest, then, with life my hope be gone,
May I from thee such favor find,
That I may always ready be
For death and for eternity.

How I shall die is hidden, too;
Death does his work in varied forms;
To some with agonies of woe,
And some sink peaceful in his arms;
Just as thou wilt;—if when 'tis past
My soul be found with thee at last.

Where I shall die I may not know,
Nor where my sleeping dust be laid;
Only be it my happy lot
With saints redeemed to leave the dead;
Small care to me the place affords—
The earth, throughout, is all the Lord's.

Whene'er in death I shall recline,
Then let my soul ascend to thee!
Through Christ's redemption I am thine,
By faith his glories now I see—
'Twill all be well!—I little prize
When, how, or *where* this body dies.

Constitutional Basis of our Sunday Laws.

Decision of the Supreme Court, N. Y., Feb. Term, 1861, Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Allen.

In the case of Gustav Lindenmuller, Plaintiff in Errors *v.* The People, Defendants in Error, convicted under the Act of April, 1860, of giving dramatic representations on Sunday; the opinion of the Court was given May 29, 1861. As the test case, and as involving important principles, the following abstract of the views of the Court will command deserved attention and general approbation. The full opinion is very elaborate and voluminous. Judge Allen is understood to be its author.

ALLEN, J. Christianity is part of the common law of this State, in the qualified sense that it entitles to respect and protection as the acknowledged religion of the people. The right of unconstrained religious belief, and the proper expression of it, is guaranteed to all; but it must be exercised with strict regard to the equal rights of others; and when belief or unbelief leads to acts which interfere with the rights of conscience of those who represent the religion of the country as established—not by law, but by immemorial consent and usage—their acts may be restrained by legislation. If Christianity were established by law, it would be a civil or political institution, which it is not. It is in fact the religion of the people, and ever has been, and has been so recognized from the first by Constitutional Conventions, Legislatures, and Courts of Justice.

It is not disputed that Christianity is a part of the common law of England. By the Constitution of 1777, the common law as it was then in force, subject to legislative changes, and with specific exceptions, was, and ever has been a part of the law of this State. The claim that the constitutional guarantees of religious liberty are inconsistent with the recognition of Christianity as the religion of the people, is repelled by the known character and history of the framers of the Constitution. They would not sacrifice their freedom or their religion. They and their forefathers were the friends and champions of both.

In the several Constitutions of 1777, 1821, and 1846, and in the proceedings of the Constitutional Conventions, there are abundant provisions and recitals very clearly recognizing some of the fundamental principles of the Christian religion—embodying the common faith of the community with its ministers and ordinances, existing without the aid of or political connection with the State; but as intimately connected with a good Government, and the only sure basis of sound morals. These Conventions also opened their meetings with prayer, observed the Christian Sabbath, and excepted that day from the time allowed to the Governor for returning bills to the Legislature.

The Pacific.

First Pure, then Peaceable—without Partiality and without Hypocrisy.

VOLUME X. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1861. NUMBER 28.

The recognition of different denominations of Christians does not detract from the force of the recognition of Christianity as the religion of the people; but was intended to prevent the unnatural connection between Church and State. It was believed that Christianity would be purer and more prosperous by leaving the individual conscience free and untrammelled; and "wisdom is justified of her children" in the experiment; which could hardly be said if blasphemy, Sabbath-breaking, and kindred vices were protected by the Constitution. They prohibited a church establishment, and left every man free to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, or not to worship, as he pleases. But they did not suppose they had abolished the Sabbath as a day of rest for all, and of Christian worship for those who were disposed to engage in it, or deprive themselves of the power to protect religious worshippers from unseemly interruptions. Compulsory worship is prohibited and religious opinion is beyond the reach of law; but this liberty of conscience is entirely consistent with the existence in fact of the Christian religion, entitled to and enjoying the protection of the law. The public peace and safety are greatly dependent upon the protection of the religion of the country, and the preventing and punishing of offences against it, and acts subversive of it. The claim of the defense, carried to its necessary sequence, is, that the Bible and religion with all its ordinances, including the Sabbath, are as effectually abolished as they were in the Revolution of France, and so effectually abolished that duties may not be enforced as duties to the State, because they have been heretofore associated with acts of religious worship or connected with religious duties.

The opinion proceeds to cite the decisions in our own and other State Courts in support of the views expressed, and shows that in the Constitutional Convention of 1821, the question was intelligently discussed and settled by our most eminent jurists, so as to make the interpretation of Chancellor Kent, in the case of The People *v.* Ruggles—that the Christian religion was the law of the land, in the sense that it was preferred over all other religions, and entitled to the recognition and protection of the temporal courts as the common law of the State—the fixed meaning of the Constitution. The Christian Sabbath, as one of the institutions of that religion, may be protected from desecration by such laws as the Legislature may deem necessary to secure to the community the privilege of undisturbed worship, and to the day itself that outward respect and observance which may be deemed essential to the peace and good order of society; and this not as a duty to God, but as a duty to society and to the State. Upon this ground the law in question could be sustained; for the Legislature are the sole judges of the acts to be prohibited with a view to the public peace, and as obstructing religious worship, or bringing into contempt the religious institutions of the people.

CIVIL BASIS OF SUNDAY LAWS.

As a civil and political institution, the establishment and regulation of a Sabbath is within the just power of the civil Government. Older than our Government, the framers of the Constitution did not abolish, alter, or weaken its sanction, but recognized, as they might otherwise have established it. It is a law of our nature that one day in seven should be observed as a time of relaxation, and experience proves a day of weekly rest to be "of admirable service to a State, considered merely as a civil institution." (4 Bl. Com. 63.) Physical laws accord with the decalogue. All interests require national uniformity in the day observed, and that its observance should be so far compulsory as to protect those who desire and are entitled to the day.

As a civil institution, the sanction of the day is at the option of the Legislature; but it is fit that the Christian Sabbath should be observed by a Christian people, and it does not detract from the moral or legal sanction of a Statute that it conforms to the law of God, as recognized by the great majority of the people. Existing here by common law, all that the Legislature attempts to do is to regulate its observance. The common law recognizes the day; contracts, land redemption, etc., maturing on Sunday, must be performed on Saturday or Monday. Judicial acts on the Sabbath are mostly illegal. Work done on Sunday cannot be recovered for, etc.

The Christian Sabbath is, then, one of the civil institutions of the State, to which the business and duties of life are by the common law made to conform and adapt themselves. Nor is it a violation of the rights of conscience of any that the Sabbath of the people, immemorially enjoyed, sanctioned by common law, and recognized in the Constitution, should be respected and protected by the law-making power.

The existence of the Sabbath as a civil institution being conceded, as it must be, the right of the Legislature to control and regulate it and its observance, is a necessary sequence. Precedents are found in the statutes of every Government really or nominally Christian, from the period of Athelstan to the present day. Even the "Book of Sports" of James I., to which our attention has been called, prohibited as unlawful certain games and sports on Sunday—"*interludes*" included: so that Lindenmuller's theatre would have been proscribed even by the Royal "Book of Sports."

Nearly all of the States of the Union have passed laws against Sabbath-breaking and prohibiting secular pursuits on that day; and in none have they been held repugnant to the Constitution, with the exception of California; while in most States the Legislature has been upheld by the Courts and sustained by well-reasoned opinions.

As the Sabbath is older than the Government, and has been legislated upon by colonial and early State authorities, if there were any doubts about the meaning of the Constitution securing freedom in religion, the cotemporaneous and continued acts of the Legislature under it would be very good evidence of the intent of its framers, and of the people who adopted it as their fundamental law. From 1788, downwards, various statutes have been in force to prevent Sabbath desecration, and prohibiting acts upon that day which would have been lawful on other days. Early in the history of the State Government, the objections made to the act of 1860 were taken, before the Council of Revision, to an act which undertook to regulate Sabbath observance. The Council overruled the objections, and held them not well taken. The act now complained of compels no religious observance, and offences against it are punishable not as sins against God, but as injurious to society. It rests upon the same foundation as a multitude of other statutes—such as those against gambling, lotteries, horse-racing, etc.,—laws which do restrain the citizen and deprive him of some of his rights; but the Legislature have the right to prohibit acts injurious to the public, subversive of the Government, and which tend to the destruction of the morals of the people, and to disturb the peace and good order of society. It is exclusively for the Legislature to determine what acts should be prohibited as dangerous to the community. Give every one what are claimed as natural rights, and the list of *mala prohibita* of every civilized State would disappear, and civil offences would be confined to those acts which are *mala in se;* and a man may go naked through the streets, establish houses of prostetution, and keep a faro table on every street corner. This would be repugnant to every idea of a civilized government. It is the right of the citizen to be protected from offences against decency and against acts which tend to corrupt the morals and debase the moral sense of the community. It is the right of the citizen that the Sabbath, as a civil institution, should be kept in a way not inconsistent with its purpose and the necessity out of which it grew as a day of rest, rather than as a day of riot and disorder, which would be to overthrow it and render it a curse rather than a blessing.

But it is urged that it is the right of the citizen to regard the Sabbath as a day of innocent recreation and amusement. Who, then, is to judge and decide what amusements and pastimes are innocent, as having no direct or indirect baneful influence upon community; as not in any way disturbing the peace and quiet of the public; as not interfering with the equally sacred rights of conscience of others? May not the Legislature, like James I. cited to us as a precedent, declare what recreations are lawful and what are not lawful, as tending to a breach of the peace, or a corruption of the morals of the people? That is not innocent which may operate injuriously upon the morals of old or young, which tends to interrupt the quiet worship of the Sabbath, and which grievously offends the moral sense of the community, and thus tends to a breach of the peace. It may well be that the Legislature thought that a Sunday theatre, with its drinking saloons and its usual inducements to licentiousness and other kindred vices, was not consistent with the peace, good order, and safety of the city. They might well be of the opinion that such a place would be a "nursery of vice, a school of preparation to qualify young men for the gallows and young women for the brothel." But whatever the reason may have been, it was a matter within the legislative discretion and power, and their will must stand as the reason of the law.

We could not, if we would, declare that innocent which they have adjudged baneful, and have so prohibited. The act in substance declares a Sunday theatre to be a nuisance, and deals with it as such. The Constitution provides for this case, by declaring that the liberty of conscience secured by it "shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace and safety of the State." The Legislature place Sunday theatres in this category, and they are the sole judges. The act is clearly constitutional as dealing with and having respect to the Sabbath as a civil and political institution, and not affecting to interfere with religious belief or worship, faith or practice.

It was conceded upon the argument that the Legislature could entirely prohibit theatrical exhibitions. This, I think, yields the whole argument; for, as the whole includes all its parts, the power of total suppression includes the power of regulation and partial suppression.

[We omit the discussion of minor questions, for want of space.]

The conviction was right, and the judgment must be affirmed.—*Boston Recorder.*

AN ENGLISH LAVENDER FIELD.

We take from Mr. Piesse's latest volume the following fragment, descriptive of a sight that may be seen at midsummer-tide in the bonny Hertfordshire meadows:

There is one sight in old England that I love beyond measure, and that is a lavender field; it pleases from its intrinsic beauty. The lovely color of its flowers all the silk-dyers are trying to "match," but cannot exactly hit on the shade. Then its fragrance!—ha! how inimitable, as the sprays wave with the breeze! It pleases a patriotic Englishman, simply because it cannot be matched "in all the world," and he is proud of it accordingly. In this little island, no less than about 270 acres of its precious land is devoted to lavender farming. Each acre yields say 6,200 pounds of flowers. Every hundred pounds of flowers give up, by distillation, about one pound of the otto of lavender; and thus we learn that there is an average production of 7,000 pounds of lavender otto annually. It requires six ounces of this to make a gallon of lavender water, so that Britannia and her children—you know their names, Jamaica, Canada, Australia—together with a few visitors, America, Germany, and Russia, use, and take home with them the enormous quantity of 17,000 gallons of this favorite spirit. The lavender farms in England are situated at Mitcham in Surrey, and at Hitchin in Hertfordshire. At Mr. Perks' farm, of the latter place, the lavender, when in blossom, is resorted to by all the bees for miles round. The sound of their hum in such vast numbers is quite enchanting; nor do the butterflies neglect to visit so luxurious a feast, the taste of which appears to be particularly grateful to them. The bees love for the lavender is so excessive, that at the harvest time, as the sprays fall before the sickle and are tied up into sheaves, they will follow it even at a sacrifice of life into the boiling still! Dear reader, should you feel inclined to leave the din and smoke of your native city for a peep at the lavender farm, go when July is old or August is young, and see Mr. Perks' farm; he will greet you merrily, and his gude wife will give you a hearty welcome.

"RICH IN FAITH."

For many days I had been passing through "deep waters." A great cloud had settled down upon me, and I felt assured it would never lift or rift—nor yet, in my own unbelieving blindness, could I see a "bright light in the cloud." So, desponding, I sat one morning in my darkened room, and wondered if any human being could be more miserable than myself.

The door bell rang, and a neighbor entered. He was a poor man, but a consistent, devoted, happy Christian. Often had I met him, and as often had I been reproved for my own lack of faith in a covenant-keeping God. *His* faith never wavered, *his* love never grew cold. Outward circumstances, however untoward, seemed not to affect his inward peace.

That morning, as I looked on his face almost shining with the happiness in his soul, I asked him impulsively, how he contrived to be always so happy. It was a thoughtless question, even a cruel one, and so I felt as soon as it had escaped my lips.

A shadow for a moment passed over his face, and a tear dimmed his eye; then I could but remember his history—how a daughter, the pride and joy of his heart, whom he tried faithfully to lead in the path of virtue, had gone astray, and brought shame to the poor man's home. I remembered, too, a son, his first born, on whom he depended for support in his declining years, but who had wandered far from his father's God in the ways of sin, till he was now an inmate of the State's prison. I thought also of a large family dependent on his daily labor for their daily bread.

These thoughts rushed through my mind as soon as I had asked the question, and I regretted that I had been so thoughtless. But his reply was such a rebuke to my own lack of faith, and such an exemplification of the power of a living faith!

"I read," said he, "that all things work together for good to them that love God; why should I not be happy?"

Poor man! Poor in this world's estimation, but "rich in faith," exceeding rich in the sight of God.

I counted over my mercies after he left the room. I enumerated friends, home, health, an open Bible, a living Saviour, an ever present Spirit, a promised heaven; these, and many, many more. What if some had been removed? So much the higher might I prize those that were left.

Then I went out of my darkened room into the light of day, went out also from the state of dark unbelief into the bright region of an unquestioned faith. *Now* the cloud lifted, and I saw a "bright light in the cloud."

Yes, "all things work together for good to them that love God;" cannot we believe it? Ah! when, when shall we learn to take God at his word? Shall we ever *entirely* trust Him, till we "see as we are seen, and know as we are known?"—*Am. Messenger.*

How French Army Shoes are Made.

A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* gives an interesting account of the manner in which the shoes are made for the French army. He says:

One of the most curious circumstances in the manufacture of these shoes is the supervision exercised by the Government at every stage of the work.

The manufacturer buys the leather, after being certain that it is not tanned by means of acids. He cuts the article, rejects the bellies and the necks, and employs exclusively that which is called the "hearts." A machine armed with hammers beats the skins, which are then cut. When beaten, they are examined, piece by piece, by experienced shoemakers and tanners named by the War Department, who reject all which may appear doubtful. The maker receives from the hands of these experts the leather which they pronounce good, and cuts it mechanically. There are twenty-two pieces in each pair of shoes. Each of these, great or small, is examined separately by another expert, a sworn verifier, who accepts it on his own responsibility and by his signature. These pieces are then carefully examined, one by one, by a Military Board consisting of three captains, who mark with a stamp their rejection or acceptance. The parts are then reunited if they should go together; they are placed on the lasts (there are 40,000 pairs of lasts in the establishment), they are fitted, they are sewed. Each shoes passes through fifteen hands before it is finished, after which it is examined and received by a sworn expert, who affixes a ticket with his name, and it is examined in the last instance, without appeal, by a Military Commission composed of a commandant and three captains, stamped for acceptance if all right, or for rejection if a single nail is wanting, or if the awl and wax thread do not show a certain number of points in the sole in the distance of two centimetres.

I only speak from memory of the superior commission who regularly inspect the workshops. A general of division, a commissary, and two administrative officers exercise a daily control over the operations of the high-shoe shop. It is thus absolutely impossible that a shoe can pass from the factory deficient in the quality or material, or in the character of the finish. The thread, the nails, the wax, the paste, all are chosen, verified and submitted to the control of the Department of War.

A pair of shoes manufactured in this way, in the new factory, costs eight francs; in the army shops, six francs.

France has a central workshop which places the clothing, shoes, and even the encampment of the soldier, under the hand and eye of the Minister of War. In a few years the companies employed in this work hitherto can either be suppressed or employed in the repairs of military effects. But is there not some danger in this concentration of all the resources of the army at a single point? What if the workmen should strike, or a fire should destroy the factory, or the contractor should fail through some unfortunate speculation? The first is not deemed serious, for the workmen are patriotic, and the 1,100 workmen employed in the manufacture are not, properly speaking, shoemakers. The work is so divided among them that few learn but a single branch of the business, and would suffer if they should desert the factory. The Minister could also organise military workshops in such a case. There is no danger of fire, for the buildings are fire-proof. Should the contractor fail, the Government could take the establishment and give it over to the care of another.

Much of the work is done by steam machinery, and this is the only fault of the institution; the soldiers disdain a machine-made shoe, but they will soon get cured of this idea.

The Character of our Volunteers.

The Southern newspapers, with that skill in the use of billingsgate which comes of long practice, have sought in every way to depreciate the volunteer force, which, called into existence by the patriotic uprising of the whole North, has been pouring its tens of thousands of stalwart, able bodied men upon those points where danger threatened. Even the religious papers of the South have indulged in the habit of denouncing them as "chain-gang convicts," "vandal hordes," "hireling mercenaries," "half-starved vagabonds," "chicken thieves," "bloody ruffians," etc. One Southern man, it has been repeatedly averred, would be more than a match for a dozen of them, for "poor, starved wretches" that they were, they had more stomach for eating than fighting. We have no desire to depreciate the Southern soldier; we know that many of them are accustomed to the use of arms, and we presume they will fight—but we will say frankly to our Southern friends, that they have not a regiment in the South equal in moral or intellectual character, in physical ability, or skill in the use of weapons, to some half-a-dozen we can name who have already entered the service, or are waiting orders. They know something of our Seventh Regiment, a regiment with as large an admixture of the best blood of the country, as any one on the Continent, and proving themselves in active service, as they did in holiday parade, worthy of the honored name of gentlemen. The Seventy-First Regiment of this city, and the Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn are little, if at all, behind the Seventh in all noble and soldierly qualities. The Sixth Regiment of Massachusetts is composed of men who are worthy descendants of the most eminent patriots of the Revolution—men who, like Cromwell's Ironsides, know how to fear God and keep their powder dry. The First Rhode Island Regiment, Gov. Sprague's own, is composed of men of the highest social position in Rhode Island, representing, it is said, over thirty millions of propery, and men who are as skilled in all the amenities of life as they are in the duties of the soldier. The First Connecticut Regiment is as fine a body of men as can be found in any State of the Union—a large proportion of them, and nearly all its officers, are men of either collegiate or thorough military education, well drilled in military tactics, and such practiced shots, that there are very few of them who could not hit a quarter of a dollar at a hundred yards. The First Vermont Regiment, which passed through our city last week, is another, and one of the finest specimens of the citizen soldier. Averaging nearly six feet in height, picked men from the best families of the Green Mountain State, over one hundred of them graduates of our Northern colleges, every man a first-rate shot, and possessing a physique capable of severe labor and long endurance, they worthily represent the men who, in the Revolution, captured Ticonderoga, and made Burgoyne surrender. We might mention a half-dozen more equally deserving of record with those named, but till the South can bring forward regiments equal to these, they may as well spare their vituperation. —*N. Y. Examiner.*

CHRONIC GRUMBLERS.

The "Recreations of a Country Parson" has some admirable advice for those splenetic persons who are always detecting deficiencies in their present happiness or foreboding troubles for the future. We have never read wiser suggestions than are found in the rambling talks on "How to put a thing," and "Moral pig-sties." Mr. Emerson, in his "Conduct of Life," has a sharp paragraph for the same class of grumblers: "I find the gayest castles in the air that were ever piled, far better for comfort and for use than the dungeons in the air that are daily dug and caverned out by grumbling discontented people. I know those miserable fellows, and I hate them, who see a black star always riding through the light and colored clouds in the sky overhead; waves of light pass over and hide it for a moment, but the black star keeps fast in the zenith. But power dwells with cheerfulness; hope puts us in a working mood, whilst despair is no muse, and untunes the active powers. A man should make life and nature happier to us, or he had better never have been born. When the political economist reckons up the unproductive classes, he should put at the head this class of pitiers of themselves, cravers of sympathy, bewailing imaginary disasters. An old French verse runs, in my translation:

'Some of your griefs you have cured,
And the sharpest you still have survived;
But what torments of pain you've endured
From evils that never arrived!'"

"HE BREATHES."

A laborer fell from the top of a building on which he was working, and was taken up insensible. For a time it was supposed he was dead. At length one whose powers of observation were peculiarly nice, remarked, "He breathes." It was true that the lungs had begun to perform, in a very feeble manner indeed, their office. His friends were thus encouraged to make renewed efforts for his full resuscitation.

There are Christians who fall from their steadfastness, and seem to be dead to all spiritual life. In such, those who watch for the slightest indication of spiritual life may see something to encourage effort. They follow the example of Him who never quenches the smoking flax. Instead of leaving them to perish, they strive to bring them back to life. God looks with approbation on such labors, and will bestow upon them a large reward.

Nothing is more easy than to do mischief—nothing more difficult than to suffer without complaining.

On a reverse of fortune, we always respect those who have respected themselves in prosperity.

GEN. HAVELOCK'S PRAYER-TENT.

Many people excuse themselves from God's service for want of time. The apprentice does; the school-boy in the hurry of term-time does; the man at his workshop; the mother with her large family around her.

Gen. Havelock, that distinguished General in India, whose wisdom and bravery did so much to put a stop to the cruel and bloody mutiny of the Sepoys, never made this excuse to get rid of the service of his Heavenly Father. *He* had time, among all the hurry and worry of camp life, to make the business of religion the *first* business. He *found* time. He did not believe God ever put men in posts where they could not serve him. He was a man of prayer, and he found time to pray; not only to pray by himself, but with his men. Among his camp-baggage was a *praying-tent*, the biggest one he had, and this he used to pitch at the stations, and hold prayer-meeting in it, and read the precious word of God to his soldiers.

He well knew if there was a class of men in the world that needed the comforts and the help of the Lord Jesus Christ, it was soldiers. And many a poor soldier found how superior was a heavenly service over any thing the Queen of England could offer. In the hurried and awful marches which Gen. Havelock and his regiments were forced to make in the late war, he arose two hours before his men, in order to have time to pray. If they were to begin their march at six o'clock in the morning, he was up at four. If the camp were to break up at four, he was up at two. He believed there was time for the business of religion. And the papers tell us there were no soldiers so prompt and faithful in duty, so reliable, in those dreadful times, as Gen. Havelock and his praying regiments.

The American Encyclopædia and Tom Payne.

The twelfth volume of Appleton's American Encyclopædia, which is now before us, contains, in a theological point of view, many topics of particular interest. To the Rev. W. L. Symonds, of Boston, we are indebted for thoughtful and accurate essays on Mysteries, Mysticism, on Mythology, on Nominalism and Realism; to Mr. Robert Carter, of New York, for valuable articles on the Nile, on Nineveh, and on Palestine; to the Rev. C. H. Brigham, for a just notice of Origen; and to Dr. Schaff, for a faithful and excellent sketch of Neander.

A great mistake, however has been made by the publishers in committing the preparation of the life of Thomas Paine to Mr. Joseph N. Morceau, who almost simultaneously furnishes us through the press with a pamphlet entitled, "Testimonials to the Merits of Thomas Paine," bearing on its face the mark of being a cheap publication infidel tract. In the life in the volume before us, Paine's coarseness, his treachery to his friends, his gross public and private immorality, the bitterness of his attacks on the religion of the land, his entire repudiation towards the end of his life by those who had sustained him at the beginning, are passed over. In place of these, the great moral lessons of his career, illustrating the truth that no talents can atone for social and religious profligacy, we have a fervid and elaborate eulogy, six columns long, as crowded with perversions and misstatements, as it is disfigured by suppressions. Even Paine's "Age of Reason"—a book that no court in England or in this country could do otherwise than hold as indictable as a scandalous libel on public religious feeling, is here apologized for on the ground that it "expressly inculcates a belief in God," and that Joel Barlow, in 1809, said that the opinions advanced in it "*were those of three-fourths of the men of letters of the last age, and nearly all those of the present.*" The fact is suppressed that in England in 1799, Williams, the publisher of the "Age of Reason," was on a criminal prosecution, found guilty and imprisoned, on the ground not merely that the book was an attack on the religious feelings of the land, but that it was an outrage on public decency; and that this prosecution was followed by a series in America, in which the same position was taken. And it is a libelous perversion of history, not merely to ignore these facts, but to charge on the thinkers of those days the blasphemy they indignantly repudiated. Nor is the cause of Paine's rejection on his return to America, fairly stated. We are told that he was "grossly insulted by the Federalists at Trenton," and we are led to believe that this was because his enemies thought he and "Jefferson should dangle from the scaffold." Now, the real cause of Paine's repulses, on his return, were (1) his gross and scandalous attacks on the religion of the country; (2) his "habitual intemperance," as it is called by the author of the life in the "Encyclopædia Americana," "which tended to the injury of his health;" and (3) his domestic profligacy—for, according to the same writer, he separated from his second wife by mutual consent, and "thus situated (i. e., with a wife alive), *he obtained a female companion in the person of a Madame de Bonneville, the wife of a French bookseller, who, with her two sons, accompanied him to America,*" facts which the author before us entirely suppresses. How Paine died—the periods of gross intoxication, varied by intervals of remorse—has been detailed with much accuracy by Dr. Manly, who attended him; but, in perfect consistency with the other suppressions of his life, this, the close of it, is omitted, and in the place of it we are told that Paine's bones were taken to England, where "they are now in the hands of a committee who intend to honor them with a public funeral at some future day." This day is far distant, if we can judge from the statement of Mr. Rose, Principal of King's College, who tells us, in his life of Paine, that the appearance of the latter's "bones" was visited in England on Cobbett, who produced them, with "universal contempt."

In conclusion, we can only respectfully but earnestly commend to the publishers, the cancelling, in future editions, of a biographical notice so repugnant to truth, and to the religious sense of the country, as the present. The article must have crept in without the editor's notice, and its cancelling is due both to the otherwise noble character of the Encyclopædia, and to a just public sentiment.—*Epis. Recorder.*

They that laugh at every thing, and they that fret at every thing, are fools alike.

THE PACIFIC

REV. P. G. BUCHANAN, GENERAL AGENT.

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☞ We would remind the friends of the *Pacific* that Towne & Bacon have the largest Printing Office in the State, and their continued favors will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

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YOUTH'S.

A LESSON FROM A DOG.

Jack! Jack! here, sir? hie on!" cried Charlie, flinging his stick far into the pond. Jack didn't want to go; it wasn't pleasant swimming in among the great rushes and leaves, that would flap against his nose and eyes, and get in the way of his feet; so he looked at the stick and then at his master, and sat down, wagging his tail, as much as to say, "You're a very nice little boy; but there was no need of your throwing the stick in the water, and I don't think I'll oblige you by going after it."

But Charlie was determined. He found another switch, and by scolding and whipping forced Jack into the water, and made him fetch the stick. He dropped it on the bank, however, instead of bringing it to his master: so he had to go over the performance again and again, until he learned that when Charlie told him to go for the stick, he was to obey at once. Charlie was satisfied at length; and, with Jack at his heels, went home to tell his mother about the afternoon's work. He seemed quite proud of it. "It was pretty hard work, mother," he said. "Jack wouldn't mind at all until I made him; but now he knows that he has to do it, and there will be no more trouble with him, you'll see."

"What right have you to expect him to mind you?" asked his mother, quietly.

"Right, mother! Why, he is my dog! Uncle John gave him to me; and I do everything for him. Didn't I make his kennel my own self, and put nice straw into it? And don't I feed him every day? and I'm always kind to him. I call him 'nice old Jack,' and pat him, and let him lay his head on my knee. Indeed, I think I've the best right in the world to have him mind me!"

His mother was cutting out a garment for her son. She did not look up when Charlie had finished, but, going on steadily with her work, she said slowly, "I have a little boy. He is my own. He was given to me by my heavenly Father. I do everything for him. I mend his clothes, and prepare the food he eats. I teach him his lessons, and nurse him tenderly when he is sick. Many a night have I sat up to watch by his side when he was ill; and daily I pray to God for every blessing upon him. I love him. I call him my dear little son. He sits on my lap, and he goes to sleep with his head on my arm. I think I have the 'best right in the world' to expect this little boy to obey me; and yet he does not, unless I make him, as I would have to make a dog."

"O! mother," cried Charlie, tears starting to his eyes, "I knew it was wrong to disobey you; but I never thought before how mean it was. Indeed, I do love you; and I'll try, I really will try, to mind you as well as Jack minds me."

"Dear Charlie," said his mother, "there is a great difference between you and Jack. You have a soul. You know what is right, because you have been taught from the word of God; and you know, too, that the devil and your wicked heart will always be persuading you to do wrong. That is a trouble which Jack cannot have. But neither has he the comfort you have; for you can pray to Jesus Christ for help, and He will teach you to turn away from the wicked whispers of Satan, and to love and obey Him alone. When you learn to do this, you will not find it difficult to be obedient to me; for it will be just the same as obeying God, who has said, Honor thy father and thy mother; and where we truly love, it is easy to obey."

BEHAVING WELL FOR TWO CENTS.

"Keep still, Harry," said a gentleman to an eight-year-old boy who was talking and stirring about in the cars on a railroad.

"I will keep still if you will pay me. Uncle always gives me a penny for keeping still," replied the boy.

The gentleman smiled and so did I at this young trader in his own good behavior. After a few moments, however, he said to the boy:

"Well, how much do you want for keeping still until we get to Hyde Park?

"Two cents."

"What will you give me if you break the bargain?"

"Three cents," said the boy after a brief pause.

"Well, I agree. If you ride to Hyde Park without speaking a word I'll give you two cents. If you speak you shall give me three. Let the bargain begin now.

The boy wanted to talk about it a little, but the gentleman was firm, and would not permit him to say another word.

I watched the little fellow all the way to Hyde Park. He sat as still as a sleeping mouse. His face was as grave as that of a judge on the bench. He won the two cents. When he and his friends left the cars at Hyde Park, I said to myself:

"There goes a boy who has done a right thing for two cents which he wouldn't do simply because it was right. I'm afraid that boy will not grow into a truly honest man. He will only do right so far as he can do it without hurting himself. He will trade away his duties for money. He will never become a moral hero."

Did I judge that boy harshly, my children? No sir; you said just the right thing about him. A good boy would scorn to sell good behavior for money!

Good! I am glad my children think as I do about doing right for its own sake—just because it is right. The world wants a host of you who, when you are men, will not refuse to do right for fear of hurting yourself.

FAITH.—The soldiers that, like Cromwell's, march with Bibles in their boots, load the cannon by the grace of God, and fire it with a psalm, cannot easily be beaten. Give us plenty of the substance of things hoped for, and an evidence of things not seen. Let one feel that he stands on truth, that the laws of the universe and the attributes of the Almighty are pledged to his support, and you might as well try to shake a rock as him. Faith justified Abel and translated Enoch; floated the ark and founded the church; crossed the Red Sea, and shook down the walls of Jerico. In all ages it has out of weakness become strong, waxed valiant in fight, turned to flight the armies of the aliens.

THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Thursday Morning, August 22, 1861.

At Work Again.

After a longer delay than was expected, we are at our work again. The new office, 536 Clay street, is a great improvement on the old one, and for the next five years at least, we are a fixture in it.

Our subscribers will be supplied with the round number of fifty-two, for their subscription to the paper—not one copy will be missing from the year's supply. The great outcry for the PACIFIC has done us good; we see now how much our readers think of the weekly visits of an old friend, and we hope that the scores of new friends added to our list lately, will feel, it is as indispensable to their comfort for fifty years to come, as those who have not missed a copy these ten years past.

Thanking all for their great impatience, we pass to our work again.

A Thorough War.

As surely as God reigns, will liberty triumph, and justice and righteousness be established. As surely as the human race is predestined to an emancipation from its political, social and moral thraldoms, so surely will the struggle between the fierce despotisms of slavery on the one hand and constitutional liberty on the other, be decided in favor of the latter. The wise do not foredoom the great hopes of time by an accident of the hour, neither do the fortunes of a battle decide against the millenniums of God's good will to men and peace on earth.

In studying events, we need to grasp them. War, sometimes, has proportions running in parallels with the principle that crashes through the crisis, and the destiny of generations that must live and die in its far reaching finalities. As yet we are not equal to a full comprehension of the war through which the nation is passing. A few years hence, the historian will discern clearly what now we see through a glass darkly.

When Sumpter fell, men believed rebellion would be crushed and reason restored in three months. If the three months' army had mastered the emergency the war would have been a short one. But all signs of a short war have failed us, and instead of it, looms up in fearful proportions a thorough war. Down to the fall of Sumpter, compromise was the great hope on which rested the settlement of our national troubles. In some shape or other it was entertained by our leading statesmen. It has proved a vain hope. Since we have learned more of the genesis, the matured plot and compact life of this high treason we realize the pefect impotency of mere compromise to conquer it. Instead, therefore, of compromise, the whole power af the Government is pledged to crush it. Instead of 75,000 volunteers for a three-months campaign, Congress has voted with a unanimity, itself a political miracle, to equip an army of 500,000 men and levy $500,000,000 to prosecute and *finish up* the war. How the nation will readjust and reconstruct after this war, remains to be known; of this, however, we have no doubt a thorough war will bring on a settlement that will stand for a thousand years, longer too.

The success of the Government so far may be summed up as follows: foreign governments that were expected to give indirect aid to the confederate traitors by receiving their commissioners and acknowledging their independence, have been notified that such measures would lead to war. Foreign nations have not as yet, neither will they very soon dare lift a finger for the traitors. Maryland and Missouri have been torn from the clutches of the Confederates; Virginia is also lost except the country guarded by Manassas. Kentucky faltered in the movement, and is now forever saved to the Union. The Blockade holds the Gulf States with a death grasp, and rebel privateers are branded pirates on the high seas. The North is united, the South is not. In the encounters and skirmishes of the war the important ratio, for years the sectional vaunt, one Southerner equal to five Northern men, is not only to be forever laughed at, but effectually reversed. In the Federal army, numbering now some 300,000, not one soldier has been drafted or pressed.

The first repulse of the Government, on the 21st of July, at Manassas, where 280 were killed, 729 wounded, 477 missing, checked what had hitherto been a steady, onward, irresistable crushing down of this mad rebellion. The fortunes of that day showed that the South cannot afford to lose one great battle, nor survive two or three such victories, if victory it can be called, while the effect on the North is simply to deepen the determination and compel the Government to make the war not so much a short one, but a final and thorough work—a war that will consign "States Rights" heresy to an everlasting death, brand "Dissolution of the Union" an unpardonable treason, and establish a united Republic on the basis of the immortal Declaration, to the end of time.

Our Vermont Letter.

Many of our readers will peruse the letter that comes to us from Vermont with hearty approval of the sentiments expressed by the churches represented in General Association in relation to the war.

Our Vermont friends need no assurance from us that their brethren in California are true and loyal. Their liberal contribution in hard cash for the benefit of the families of the volunteers of their native State speaks for them. New England has six noble States, and these six are a unit for the Constitution and Liberty, and Vermont stands abreast with the best of them.

God bless New England to the end of days.

At the Canton Tea Store, tea can be obtained at the old prices. No duty on it yet.

The Contributions of California.

We have sent flags by the score to our regiments; now, we are giving money by thousands to the volunteers of our native and "old home" States, fighting valiantly in defense of the Government and of the Constitution—assailed and perilled by rebels, traitors and pirates. There are frequent notices of meetings of citizens of "New York," "Vermont," "Michigan, etc., etc., to raise funds for the benefit of families of patriots in active service. This is right,—California is no disinterested party in this terrible war. She has as much at stake as if the hostile armies were marshalled on our plains. The heart here is loyal, earnestly patriotic. We approve the direct taxation proposed by Congress. We are eager to bear *our* burden in this conflict. We are willing to do more than the law demands. We are assessing ourselves for the grand cause. Men that hail from Massachusetts, say, "Come, let us do our share for the children of those who fall slain or wounded in battle." Men from New York, Vermont, Michigan, Pennsylvania and other States say the same, and the movement is rapidly becoming general. Natives and former residents of the loyal States, now living on this coast, feel that they are represented by more or less acquaintances in the great army stretching from the Potomac to the western borders of Missouri. We rejoice to be represented by such brave men. The bravery of the "old home" regiments is our special pride. We boast of it as our own. It compacts the soul more firmly for another victory. There is no taint of "State-rights" sympathy in this rallying for the companions we left behind. The warm heart which nature and friendship excites into a full throb for persons merged in the masses, will not issolate the known few from the cause, for which all are fighting. It is to this concentrated and effective feeling that the patriot cause is now appealing, nor is the appeal in vain. Instead, therefore, of discouraging any contributions based on appeals to the old home feeling for Rhode Island, Ohio and other States, let every loyal State receive liberal responses from their representatives in California, systematic, monthly contributions—to continue if need be as long as the war lasts—for the support of those in arms,—not for Massachusetts or Iowa, but for the country of Washington, for the noblest and best government under which man has ever lived.

The Sunday Law.

On the first Sabbath of this month the Sunday law, enacted by the last Legislature, went into operation. The law is simple in its provisions, and is not what may be termed, by even its worst enemy, extra-puritanical. No one can see in it any design or motive to *compel* men to be religious, to force them to heaven at the point of the bayonet, to support the denunciations against the scruples of conscience or pocket. It does not claim a religious basis—it quotes no sanction of Christianity or Judaism. It refers to no precedent and appeals to no common law. It is merely a police regulation. The law closes places of secular business on the first day of the week, and provides liberally for exceptions.

The law makes the day a rest day—nothing more. It has been loudly called for by the great majority of our fellow-citizens for these years past. No where is it hailed with greater pleasure as the very presence of a long expected friend, than by merchants and business men in the mines and mountains. We know scores if not hundreds who did not wait for the Sunday law, but suspended all Sunday business as a physical and moral necessity, although, for so doing, they lost custom by men who were but too greedy to avail themselves of the chance to secure their neighbors' business. Their disappointment and indignation found vent in strong terms when the Supreme Court, disgraced by such a chief justice as David S. Terry, overruled such a law as unconstitutional.

But again the people have demanded, and again a Sunday law is on our Statute Book. It gives satisfaction. There is a disposition, aside from liquor dealers, on the part of the people to respect and maintain it. In most of the interior towns it is far from being a dead letter. But already an organized and powerful opposition is arrayed against it. The liquor-dealers of this city have combined, if possible to break it down. Thousands of dollars have been assessed to test its constitutionality.

Thank Heaven, there is no Terry in the Supreme Court now. It is worth while, therefore, for the friends of the law to see that able advocates are furnished to defend it. We appeal not to ministers, but to business men, to young men, to friends of the State, to see that this law, which promises to work out incalculable good for the people at large, shall not be wiped out by mere default.

If the liquor dealers of San Francisco have covenanted by solemn oath to defeat it, let good men of the same city war them with their own weapons. If previous efforts have been killed by San Francisco delegations, let the constituency of the metropolis rise in might to defend what is now a law. It particularly devolves upon the people of this city to take immediate measures, that the statute suffers no damage from those that traffic in rum and death.

It is due to the State at large who for years have prayed the Legislature for the law—it is due to those who boldly and successfully advocated it in the name of the people, last winter in Sacramento,—it is due to all the Courts in the commonwealth, to know that the people claim and defend the law as their right, and that a strong public opinion stands up for it—it is due to ourselves to show those who fill our jails with criminals and our graves with wretches besotted by their deadly traffic—that if six days of the week cannot suffice them for their wholesale demoralization of public morals and welfare, they will not be suffered to override the laws of the land with impunity by making use of the seventh day,—when honest men in obedience to these laws abstain from work and business,—we say it is due to one and to all that San Francisco should take a bold and determined stand to justify and maintain the Sunday law.

One word more—we see from the papers, that the police of this city have agreed to make no more arrests for violation of the Sunday law until the Supreme Court has decided its constitutionality. We ask in the name of the laws and in the name of the people, who gave the police of San Francisco power to make any such agreement with men who violate the laws? Does not the law make it their duty to arrest each and every law breaker, until the proper tribunal or authority orders otherwise? The law in the hands of the officer must be executed. He cannot go behind it—he cannot say to the burglar, to the counterfeiter, to the forger, to the criminal of any name, "I'll make no more arrests till the Supreme Court bids me."

Besides, it is grossly unjust to those who having a due regard for law comply with its letter and spirit, while others are suffered to injure their interests by trampling all laws under foot, because forsooth the police have agreed to wait three months, six months, or longer if need be, to see whether it is constitutional to make men conform to law. If rumsellers are so sensitive on the constitutionality of law, let them show it by observing the laws, and biding their time till the laws are declared unconstitutional. It is as easy and fair for them to wait, and meantime obey the laws, as for others.

We hope our Chief of Police will insist on the arrest of every man that breaks the law. He and his staff have no right to do anything by way of keeping the law in abeyance, but to execute it. We hope our Police Judge will so instruct those whose duty it is to enforce the law. We hope the next Grand Jury will make note of it.

Our New Office.

Our friends will not find us any more at the old corner, but in the new, commodious, and thoroughly lighted building, fitted up expressly for the extensive establishment of Towne & Bacon. We are on Clay street, opposite Leidesdorff. The rooms of the Excelsior Printing Office extend from Clay to Merchant street. On Merchant they are lighted by large windows, and from the roof by ten sky-lights, in addition to a large central light that goes through to the lower floor. The steam engine drives three presses, and a fourth one is soon to be added. Of card, billhead and hand presses, six are in constant operation. From morning till night these presses thunder and clatter like powers, as they are, of the nineteenth century.

It is an establishment well worth visiting by all, and especially by those who may have business with the printer, of any kind shape or style that types can be put to.

Churches and Ministers.

REV. G. MOOAR.—A council, called by the First Congregational Church of Oakland, to install the Rev. G. Mooar as pastor, convened in the Baptist Church, Oakland, Saturday, Aug. 3. There were present, Pastor and Delegate from the First Congregational Church of this city; Pastor and Delegate from the Congregational Church, Petaluma; and the following ministers: Revds. S. H. Willey, J. Rowell, J. H. Warren, H. Durant, G. W. Finney, B. N. Seymour, and G. Pierson. Rev. E. S. Lacy was elected Moderator and Rev. J. H. Brodt, Scribe. Besides the members of the Council quite a number of members and friends of the church were present.

After the preliminary examination of the call and correspondence, which was highly satisfactory in all its details, and which might well be held up as a model transaction for any Church to follow, the pastor elect was examined at length in Christian Experience, Theology, and other topics. The Council voted unanimously to sustain the call and the examination, and to proceed with the installation. The services were held on the Sabbath, and conducted as follows: Introductory exercises by Rev. J. H. Warren; sermon, Rev. E. S. Lacy; installing prayer, Rev. B. N. Seymour; charge to the pastor, Rev. G. W. Finney; right hand of fellowship, Rev. J. H. Brodt; charge to the people, Rev. J. H. Brayton; benediction by the pastor. The services, as a whole, exceeded in interest any of the kind we have yet attended, and foreshadowed a bright and successful future both for the church and pastor.

As a man of ripe scholarship, eminent ability, and devoted to his calling, Mr. Mooar ranks among the foremost, and his influence for good in this State will soon be felt and acknowledged.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN IONE.—A most important work has been accomplished by Rev. W. C. Mosher, who has for some months past been preaching in Jackson, in gathering a good congregation in that place, and actively promoting the cause of education. In his work he has secured for himself the esteem and confidence of the people. In addition to his duties in Jackson he has recently organized a Presbyterian Church (O. S.) in Ione City of about fifteen members. This number was probably increased to twenty or upwards on the second Sabbath in August. The church is made up chiefly of families who are permanent settlers in that delightful valley, and from the acquaintance we have of them the church will soon be one of the most important and influential in Amador County.

REV. D. MCCLURE.—The Presbyterian Church in Mendocino have given a call to Rev. D. McClure, and we are glad to learn that the call has been accepted, and Mr. McClure has commenced his work as pastor. Few churches in this State have shown more life and appreciation of church privileges than our brethren in Mendocino. Although without a pastor since their organization, now upwards of a year, they have held together under all discouragements, and at last have secured the services of a true, earnest, and no doubt one who will prove to them a most successful pastor.

REV. E. B. WALSWORTH.—Among the things not yet consummated we have to record that the Presbyterian Church in Marysville have *not accepted* the resignation of their pastor, the Rev. E. B. Walsworth, which he tendered a few weeks ago. Last Sabbath the church were to have a meeting to request him to withdraw his resignation. We have not learned the result. The other is the call extended to Mr. Walsworth by the Presbyterian Church of Oakland, which was promptly tendered him on learning of his resignation. This call of course has not yet been accepted, as action on the resignation is still pending.

RETURNED.—Professor Kellogg, of the College of California, and Rev. W. C. Pond, pastor of the Congregational Church at Downieville, arrived in good health and spirits from the East on the steamer of August 5th, and have already entered upon their respective duties. A hearty welcome greeted them as they arrived. The State is a gainer with such men in it.

CALVARY CHURCH.—Since our last issue Rev. Dr. Scott has withdrawn the resignation he sent in some time ago, as stated supply of Calvary Church. The cause of the resignation at this time was owing to the disapprobation expressed in unequivocal terms of his decided secession proclivities and sympathies. This is the second time that trouble has compelled him to tender his resignation—the third effort may be final. As it is, a number of the church and congregation have "seceded" from Calvary, as they cannot in justice to themselves and their country be connected with a church that consents to be represented by one who cries out against prayer for "Mr. Lincoln's Government."

REV. S. WOODBRIDGE, D.D.—This gentleman, for the past twelve years pastor of the Old School Presbyterian Church in Benicia, we are informed has accepted a nomination for the Legislature from the secession party of Solano County. From all we can learn our Democratic D.D. has a a hard road to travel. In Benicia his Trustees have resigned, choir given up singing, Sunday-school left, etc. A letter from Vallejo informs us also as follows:

"Notice has been given out to-day in church that on next Sabbath Rev. Dr. Woodbridge will address the people here and administer the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Now we understand that this D.D. has accepted a nomination from the Secession Democracy for a seat in the California Legislature, and we think for the present he had better give up preaching, or else emigrate to one of the secession States, where he will find more sympathizers. But I think if he comes here he will find but very few of those who usually attend church among his hearers."

DEDICATION IN SAN ANDREAS.—The citizens of San Andreas have just completed a new house of worship. It was opened for public worship on Sunday, the 13th of August. The services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Buchanan of the Congregational Church, Mokelumne Hill, assisted by Rev. Mr. Miller, of the M. E. Church. It is a union church. Its doors are open to all ministers of the Divine Word. The people of San Andreas deserve great credit in the erection of this beautiful house of worship. May its light ever be that of the Cross.

Educational.

Oakland Seminary for Young Ladies.

The annual examination at this institution, continuing two days, has just closed. The exercises were highly satisfactory to its friends and patrons. Many of the performances were deserving of special notice, as exhibiting the progress and thoroughness of the scholars, and the faithfulness and success of the teachers. Classes in arithmetic and algebra showed that they had well mastered the subjects which had been considered. In geography, history, and philosophy, the pupils were prepared to give a full account of places, and historic events, or to explain and illustrate subjects in philosophy without the aid of frequent questions. The exercises were interspersed with music, vocal and instrumental, which added to the interest of the occasion, evincing the skill and musical talent of the scholars.

On the last afternoon of the examination the young ladies gave specimens of their compositions, which were highly creditable to themselves. At the close the visitors were invited to witness the calisthenic exercises, which have been practised during the term for amusment, the promotion of health and physical development.

Forty-three young ladies have been in attendance during the past session, and there are accommodations, both in the school-rooms and boarding-house, for a still larger number. The instruction has been imparted by the principals, Mrs. Blake and Miss Shattuck, assisted by competent teachers. The high qualifications of the instructors, and their success during the past, are a sure guarantee for the future. The location of the school for climate, convenience, and beauty of its surroundings, can be surpassed by none in the State. The buildings and grounds, formerly occupied and ornamented by J. Ross Browne, have been wisely selected as a desirable and pleasant home for young ladies, and such they have under the wholesome government of Mrs. Blake.

A VISITOR.

Folsom Institute.

The usual activity of our busy town was pleasingly varied by the anniversary of Folsom Institute, that has now closed the third year of its existence. The examination of the classes for two days was well sustained, according to the testimony of all the quite numerous visitors, some of whom had come forty miles to attend these exercises. There were reviewed three classes in Latin, two in Greek, three in Arithmetic, besides one each in Spanish, Geometry, Algebra, Philosophy, History, Botany, Analysis, Physical Geography, Common Geography, Grammar and Short-hand. In all of these branches a habit of independent thought, a thorough acquaintance with principles, and a readiness to answer, were exhibited, proving that the teachers understand their work, and the school worthy of extensive patronage. But the attraction of the greatest general interest was the closing exhibition in the evening. The large theatre was well filled with an attentive audience, whose often applause showed their appreciation of the pleasing and instructive exercises, while their recall of three or four of the individuals evinced their especial approval of the parts acted.

The music for the occasion was all from the pupils, designed as examples of their attainments. Some of this was of the very highest order, such as "The Monastery Bells," by Miss Eloise Trowbridge of Jackson; "The Shower of Pearls," by Miss Larooka Turner of Ione City; and another, its name we have forgotten, by Miss Green of Q Ranch, all of which were admirably executed.

The speaking by the boys was good. The reading of Shakspeare by six in connection, four of them young ladies, was particularly fine, and the compositions were, for the age of the composers, of the very first class.

At the close prizes were distributed, Webster's Pictorial Unabridged Dictionary, by the President of the Board of Trustees, to the scholar who had made the greatest progress in Latin. This was received by a young lady. Then four more were given in order according to the standing of the scholars, for both good conduct and scholarship combined: Milton's complete works, Montgomery's complete works, Prose and Poetic Writers of England and America, and Plutarch's Lives. Also three prizes in money were given by Rev. Mr. Benton, not presented upon the stage, of $10, $5, and $2,50, for the greatest improvement in short-hand.

Thus closed another year in the history of this rising Institution. The year, according to the statement of the Principal, has been one of much prosperity. Sixty-one scholars, two-thirds from abroad, have attended the school in the course of the two terms, and arrangements are made for much greater advantages for the pupils another year. One hundred dollars of philosophical apparatus have just arrived from Philadelphia, purchased on purpose for this Institution, and an additional male teacher, a graduate of an Eastern college, has accepted an invitation to come out expressly to engage in this school. Other advantageous facilities for the future are made, and we bespeak for this academy a extensive public interest, of which it is well worthy. A FRIEND.

General Sumner.

We are one of a great number that believe that Gen. Sumner did not make his appearance in California an hour too soon. And as long as he remains at the head of the Department on this coast, secessionists will find a lion on their track, as well as one in their way. The San Francisco correspondent of the Marysville *Express* is mad at the General for making such a stir and fuss on all occasions over the innocent and peace-loving secessionists that still remain in California. This is praise enough for the officer in question.

We delight in his general orders. They are brimful of loyalty to our Government. It must make secessionists sick to see the ever-recurring clause of blank refusal to show any favor to persons opposed to the national Government. It may be but a straw to remove the headquarters of the Department from Dr. Hitchcock's building to the house of a loyalist, or to insert in proposals for army supplies that no bid from a sympathiser with rebels will be accepted; yet it shows that the "right man is in the right place."

We question whether any General in the field is doing more effective service for his country than Sumner, at the head of the Department of the Pacific.

Letter from Rev. J. G. Hale.

EDITOR PACIFIC:—Having recently had the privilege of attending the Vermont General Convention, it occurred to me that some account of it might interest at least a portion of your readers.

The opening sermon, by Rev. James Dougherty, from Matthew 13:52, was an earnest, impressive exhibition of Christ as a model for the preacher, especially in imparting freshness and vitality to all truth, however old in its first enunciation. The speaker himself afforded a happy illustration of his theme.

The following resolutions, introduced by the Committee of Overtures, were adopted; the first and third unanimously, the second by a large majority. It is believed that those who objected to the 2d, opposed it solely on the ground of expediency, and not of conviction:

WHEREAS, Our General Government is assailed by a fearful rebellion, by which its integrity and its existence are imperiled; therefore—

Resolved, 1st. That as the representatives of the Congregational Churches of Vermont, we pledge to our Government and its armies our prayer, our sympathies and our earnest coöperation, in all suitable ways, to suppress the rebellion and vindicate the authority of our constitution and laws over our whole domain.

Resolved, 2d. That whereas slavery, the great sin and calamity of our nation, manifestly underlies all the avowed reasons assigned for this rebellion and is the bitter root of all our internal difficulties, we shall rejoice if, in suppressing this rebellion, God shall cause this institution to fall with it, or shall so break its power that its speedy extinction shall be made sure.

Resolved, 3d. That whatever may be the issue of the rebellion, of itself it cannot be regarded otherwise than as a fearful judgment of God upon us for our sins as a whole nation; and that it becomes us to humble ourselves before the Most High, confessing our sins and imploring Him speedily to avert from us the awful scourge with which he is afflicting us, and restore peace and concord to our whole nation.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (N. S.) was ably represented in Convention by Rev. A. J. Fennel, of New York. His cordial greeting was responded to in a similar spirit by the Moderator, Rev. Mr. Lord, of Montpelier.

It is a matter of regret to Christians in Vermont that, henceforth, Congregationalists and Presbyterians are not to be united in the Home Missionary work; but we cherish the hope that the fraternal feeling expressed on both sides may ever remain.

The General Associations of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, the General Conference of Maine, and the Vermont Conference of the M. E. Church, were also represented by Delegates,—but *not* the General Association of California, even by letter, as last year. Can you not next year send us a real live Californian, to give our people some idea of the Golden State? Rev. Dr. Child was appointed Delegate to your General Association; I presume he does not expect to attend in person.

I may here mention that my California brother, Rev. A. A. Baker, was a member of the Convention.

The report of the Corresponding Secretary shows little progress during the year past. There have been no extensive revivals, and few churches report any special interest in religion. Our churches are 195 in number, with 69 pastors and 85 stated supplies; thirty-seven of our churches are destitute or only occasionally supplied. Tota church-membership, 16,328.

In connection with the General Convention, the Anniversaries of the Vermont Domestic Missionary Society, Vermont Educational Society and Vermont S. S. Society were held, and for the most part sustained with much interest. Morning and evening prayer-meetings were not the least interesting and profitable feature of the occasion. The state of the country was the burden of many an earnest prayer.

With greeting to all fellow-laborers on the Pacific Coast,

Yours, J. G. H.

EAST POULTNEY, Vt., June 28, 1861.

A Short Letter from Guaymas, Sonora.

EDITOR PACIFIC:—Supposing you to feel some interest in this country, I write a few lines. I have been here a little over a month, and have not been away from this place, and yet, I suspect that I know as much of the country as most of those who have for several years been writing such glowing accounts of Sonora, some of whom I am informed had never been out of town, from their arrival, when they wrote their first description of the interior.

Different persons who came down with me have visited the different prominent places in Sonora, and have nearly all returned, as well as various others who have visited the mines, and all brought back a bad report. Some have visited those "beautiful valleys," and say, "there is nothing fit for cultivation," and, not even grass can be produced without more expense than it is worth." Some have visited the gold mines, and say, "There is no gold there;" others, from the silver mines, say, "No man with less than $20,000 or $30,000, can ever pay their expenses," and so, nearly all pronounce the country a "humbug." Now, is all this to be believed?—has the land been fairly prospected in a month? Others there are who tell fine stories; but I generally find that they have "axes to grind." So, I will simply say, "I don't know anything about it."

A few things, however, I may safely say: first, the people here are very poor, and everything is done different from what it is, with us, at home, and labor is so cheap, being chiefly done by Indians, that no one coming here must expect to make a living by his labor; and it will cost just about as much to live here as in California. Moreover, it is expensive traveling here as well as in California, and the people are as ready to get any spare change a man may have as elsewhere. The country is very dry, and often a man must travel thirty or forty miles without water, especially if he has no guide to direct to the springs or wells, that may be two or three miles off from the trail or road. Again, the climate is very hot and oppressive, and the sand and rocks reflect the heat of the sun so that it is very severe traveling; and, indeed, few attempt to travel except at night or early in the day. At this season, everything must be dry and barren, even if there are fertile places; for there has been no rain for many months, and I cannot learn as anybody is making any profits by digging gold, or in agriculture. Yet, allow me once more to say that I know nothing of the interior of Sonora, for I have not seen it.

This place is very quiet, more so than a place of its size in California usually is. I think the population is about three thousand souls, yet a fight is rather a rare occurrence; I have known of but three or four in a month. To-day, a man just arrived had his pocket picked, the first instance I have heard of the kind. But I often have occasion to blush for my countrymen, who seem, many of them, to lose all respect for decency when they arrive here.

Party feeling also runs pretty high here, though less is said than in California about our national politics; but there seems little of brotherly, or even of friendly feeling among the Americans here.

No religion is known, but the Roman Catholic, and that does not seem at all prosperous. The women, indeed, attend mass and confession and morning prayers, but the men as a general thing pay little attention to these things; at least, this is my conclusion from what I have seen.

Truly yours, T. S.

Our Interior Advertisements.

We call the attention of country merchants and dealers, as well as our Sacramento friends, to the card of J. B. OWENS & Co., dealers in Hale patent burners, lamps, kerosine, etc., etc., Sacramento city. Whatever they warrant, will stand the test, and we but do the public good service in pointing them to a bright "light."

C. W. YOUNG, of Nevada, wishes all his friends to come to "time." He has done with gifts, and offers instead, to sell at the lowest prices the best goods to be found in his line.

CITY CARDS.—The new firm of KENNY & ALEXANDER, 606 and 608 Montgomery street, have a splendid assortment of stationary, full supplies of law and school books. For bargains, it will be difficult to do better at any other establishment.

Is it True?

EDITOR PACIFIC:—In the *Pacific Expositor* for July, page 34, it is stated that the New School Assembly, at its late session at Syracuse, New York, adopted a resolution declaring that "No blood or treasure is too precious to be devoted to the perpetuity of *Mr. Lincoln's Government* (the italics are mine), and that all Christians must sympathize with and support it, and pray for Mr. Lincoln."

Now, Mr. Editor, I believe that very many of your readers besides myself would like to know whether such a resolution was adopted. Will you not favor your readers with the resolutions, verbatim, adopted by the General Assemblies of both the New and Old School Presbyterians at their late session in the East. I doubt whether you could fill a column in your extensively read weekly with any matter that would be more acceptable to a majority of your readers.

Yours, W. H.

PACHECO, July 20, 1861.

[If "W. H." will turn to the *Pacific* of June 20th and June 27th, he will see the resolutions of the O. S. and N. S. General Assemblies printed verbatim.

The resolutions say not a word about "*Mr. Lincoln's Government.*" When the editor of the *Expositor* misled his readers, he simply vented his sympathies for rebels in their bitter opposition to all "*Law and Order.*"—ED.]

Correspondence from Nevada Territory.

EDITOR PACIFIC:—Months have passed since you and I gossiped over "Washoe" and its future prospects. More than fifteen months have passed since my first journey eastward from San Francisco was commenced. Since which time, civilization, law and order have made wonderful progress here. Our mining population now embraces some fifteen thousand souls, scattered in every direction over this Territory! More than one hundred mills for crushing ores, sawing lumber, etc., are in operation or being erected. Every day the Express Company of Wells, Fargo & Co. take towards the ocean hundreds of *pounds* of the precious metals, and yet not one quarter of the requisite mills are here to enable miners to realize their reward for the hard labor of day and night employed in shafts and tunnels hundreds of feet in the mountains of this rough part of the world, that seem to have been designated by Providence for exercising the patience, perseverance and faith of man! And with these three attributes no one need despair! The climate is excellent and the health of all who will leave *rum* alone, can be almost guaranteed. Our various towns are rapidly assuming all the features of "white settlements." This city has its water pipes throughout its streets and houses, its fire companies, its military organizations—its political parties and clubs; and also all those places of vice that are ever enslaving the thoughtless and weak.

Gov. Nye has set the wheels of Territorial government in motion, and at last we are under the shadow and protection of that strong arm on which all loyal Americans lean with confidence and obedience.

Our little school-house is gathering in the children of the emigrants, come they from the East or West; and our streets are often embelished by the *hoop* of the child as also of the fashionable lady.

The only Church in the Territory was dedicated last Sabbath by Rev. Isaac Owen, Presiding Elder of the Methodist Church. This little Church commenced one year ago under the persevering efforts of the Rev. Mr. Runey. It is now neatly fitted up with convenient pews, a good-toned bell that sounds sweetly upon the quiet Sunday mornings, a beautiful communion service that was presented to the Church by Wm. Fill, Esq., who has most liberally aided otherwise in thus planting the first vine in this new portion of God's vineyard. On Sunday morning and evening the Church, which seats about one hundred and fifty, was crowded in every part to listen to Mr. Owen and a collection was taken up to clear the church of all its incumbrance amounting to nearly six hundred dollars!—which sum was obtained in less than twenty minutes. So much for this "dreadfully notorious Washoe" country. In the evening some thirty-five men and women partook of the Lord's Supper, and the occasion was of the deepest solemnity and interest to the entire congregation that remained to witness its celebration. Rev. Mr. Owen during the evening mentioned that, twelve years ago, he crossed the country in this direction on his way from the great West to Oregon, and camped upon the borders of the "Truckee" river; and little did he then think it was to be his privilege and pleasure ever to be employed as he was this evening, in this part of such a wild and apparently worthless portion of God's footstool. The Sunday school connected with this Church, of sixteen to twenty children, is in a most flourishing condition. The church and books, ect., have cost some $2,000—all contributed in this city except about twenty dollars received from three liberal Christians of your city.

Our city is now overflowing with visitors of every kind and from every portion of the world. One gentleman made the trip in twenty-nine days by the way of St. Louis and overland.

Our mining prospects are very encouraging, and the future will surely reward the industrious and sober miner. A.

VIRGINIA CITY, August 3, 1861.

LLOYD'S AMERICAN RAILROAD MAP, SHOWING THE WHOLE SEAT OF WAR.—This map is the best we have yet seen, for the use which it is intended to meet. It is large enough to give a free outline of all the railroads in actual operation, and the towns, great and small, located upon the different routes. It is also convenient for tracing out the position of the armies now in hostile array. The agents, Kenny & Alexander, San Francisco, will forward this map to any part of the State without charge, on the receipt of one dollar in postage stamps.

Literary Notices.

THE BEE-KEEPERS' DIRECTORY, OR THE THEORY and Practice of Bee Culture, in all its Departments, the result of eighteen years personal study of their habits and instincts, by J. S. HARBISON, Practical Aparian. With an introductory essay by O. C. Wheeler, Cor. Sec. of the Cal. State Agricultural Society. Embellished with eighty illustrations. Published and for sale by H. H. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco, 1861.

This is a large work of 440 pages, written, printed, illustrated or engraved in California. To the general reader this book contains a vast amount of interesting information, while to the apiarist it is a perfect cyclopædia of Bee Culture. Every year must increase the demand for this volume, inasmuch as the bee business in California must increase year by year. The long experience, the wide-spread reputation, and the valuable inventions of Mr. Harbison, as apiarian, will go far to establish this work as standard authority in matters pertaining to bees. Of California honey, the author says: "In California the quantity of honey gathered by a single hive in a year, is greater, and the quality better than is usually found in any other country. Owing to the peculiarly dry climate the honey is more dense, weighing nearly one pound more per gallon than that usually made in the Atlantic States; in consequence of which it will keep for years, and can be transported to the Atlantic cities and to Europe in prime order, and at a profit to the producer. * * * The mountain honey will probably take the lead for beauty and excellency of flavor."

"A New Monetary System."

This is the title of a work just received from A. Roman & Co., who, as usual, are foremost in providing for the public the latest as well as the best of literature. The title is not alluring to the mass of readers; and as we think it fails to convey any adequate idea of the importance of the subject, or of the novelty of the views advanced, we notice the work at more than our usual length.

No one can observe great wealth and great want side by side—can see the poor laborer toiling through life, without even a prospect of becoming rich,—while others live in idleness and in ease,—can see the severest toil the poorest paid—without feeling that there is an injustice somewhere. All politicians and demagogues know how deeply the laboring classes feel such facts, and how little they understand their cause.

The mercantile classes of our cities toil *through* years of prosperity "building up," as *they* say, "a credit and a business," when suddenly, like an earthquake in the night, a financial revulsion dashes to the ground the house of their hopes, and sweeps away the labor of years. At such times they suffer not alone; for the laboring poor throughout the land, find employment suddenly gone, and hunger at the door.

The author of this volume (for twenty-five years a New York merchant) was the first who called the attention of the public to the real causes of these evils—in a pamphlet on "Currency," and subsequently in a very elaborate work entitled "Labor and other Capital." An unfortunate attempt at mathematical demonstration of every part of the subject rendered this volume almost a sealed book to the public. The repetition and tediousness of the style, and continual proving of truisms wearied out the reader before any debateable point was reached. To remedy this defect is the object of the present work. It presents the subject in a readable, but not very attractive shape. The author shows that each generation must produce most of its own food, clothing and support; and that no accumulation of capital (which is merely the surplus of past labor) would save from starvation a nation that ceased to labor for a few years. Under our present false system of distribution capital receives much and labor little of the fruit of this joint production. The older the country, or, in other words, the longer this unjust law of distribution has been in operation, the greater are the extremes of wealth and poverty—the wider is the gulf between the laborer and the capitalist.

He is, we think, the first writer who has shown that these evils arise from a false legal standard of distribution, or, in other words, money as it now is,—the first who has ever given a correct definition of money—the first who has shown that money has four legal powers which no mere merchandise or property can have: power to represent value, power to measure value, power to exchange value and power to accumulate value by interest. Governments give to it, and to it alone the powers, and yet make no provision to prevent capitalists, banks and money-lenders from suddenly hoarding up and taking away from the public the only thing in the world that will pay a debt.

This withdrawal is not a mere possibility on paper; it is a terrible reality. It was done in 1837 and in 1857, to the sorrow of hundreds of thousands,—transferring the property of the many to the hands of the few.

His exposition of the evils of the present paper money system of the East is most masterly and exhaustive. We commend it to any who may wish that our constitution permitted the issue of bank bills.

The accumulation of compound interest is treated of at great length; and some will be surprised to find that interest compounded quarterly, for 73 years, will be 127 times as great at 7, as at 1 per cent. per annum.

The fundamental idea of the book is, that an acre or a dollar, which will produce twice as much rent or interest as another acre or dollar, is worth twice as much; and, consequently, that the value of money fluctuates with every change in the rate of interest. Whoever borrows when money bears a low rate of interest, and pays when it bears a high rate, may return the same number of dollars (he received) but does not return the same value.

The first division of the work treats of the laws and causes of the present distribution of property; the second, proposes a remedy. It is curious to note that some writers on finance who have adopted this author's view of the evil, propose a remedy diametrically opposite.

BY PONY EXPRESS.

Dates to August 12th.

The following is the dispatch to the *Alta*, *Bulletin* and *Union*:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The President to-day made the following appointments of Brigadier Generals for the volunteer force—all of them (except Professor Mitchell) being recommended by the New York Congressional delegation: Colonels Blenker and Slocum, of the Volunteers; Major Wadsworth, aid to General McDowell; Col. Peck, ex-Major of the Regular Army, who distinguished himself in the Mexican war; Martin Dale, graduate of West Point; Ormsby Mitchell, Professor of Astronomy at Cincinnati, graduate of West Point, and ex-army officer.

A letter received to-day from Lieutenant Fasks, of the 1st Michigan Regiment, dated Richmond, July 29th, says he is a prisoner with hundreds of others in that city. There are more than thirty officers with him.

At a late hour this evening, Prince Napoleon and suite returned from Manassas.

Three regiments of cavalry and four of rebel infantry are in possession of Fairfax.

When it was known at Manassas that Prince Napoleon was coming, the enthusiasm was wild. Beauregard and Johnston were both there, and received the Prince with the greatest possible respect. All their invitations and entreaties that he would go on to Richmond, and see Davis, the Prince firmly declined.

The dead have not been properly buried. They were simply put underground. Some feet were seen above.

The soldiers at Manassas are very numerous, but poorly dressed.

Three companies of Kentucky cavalry reached here this morning.

It is well authenticated that Smith [Austin E.?] in custody in New York, is a member of the rebel Congress. He will be held hostage for Ely.

Wilson, of Chicago, has permission to raise a regiment of engineers and bridge builders.

Night before last, a rebel steamer, the *Page*, attempted to leave Aquia Creek, but was driven back by the *Iceboat*. It is thought the *Page* was injured. The *Iceboat* was not struck. The Page carries six guns.

The navigation of the Potomac is unobstructed, but is is reported that batteries are being erected at White House Point.

On Wednesday night, boats filled with armed men were seen to pass over the river from the Maryland side.

Several prizes are lying at the wharf of Fort Washington.

A dispatch says reliable intelligence has been received that the rebels are concentrating at the Falls and various points between the Point of Rocks and Alexandria. There are 8,000 or 10,000 at Fairfield.

Our most experienced officers consider the movements defensive.

It is reported that they intend to engage our whole line from Harper's Ferry to Alexandria simultaneously. If this be so they will be foiled, for Gen. McClellan's preparations are equally available in offensive or defensive action.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Surgeon Wood has taken measures for carrying into effect the late act of Congress for adding to the Medical Staff of the army a corps of cadets, whose duty it shall be to act as assistant hospital ambulance tenders in the field, with the same rate of pay as military cadets.

General Scott has issued stringent orders to prevent the transmission, by telegraph, of accounts of army movements, past, present and future.

It is reported that slaves are constantly used by the rebels for constructing entrenchments upon the Potomac.

The rebels are still trying to negotiate with Indian tribes, promising annuities if they forswear allegiance to the United States.

John Ross, Chief of the Cherokees, remains loyal, and stands in the way of the enemy.

CAIRO, Aug. 10.—The steamer *Louisiana* arrived from St. Louis this afternoon with a heavy battery for Bird's Point.

State Items.

ASSESSMENT ROLL.—The assessment roll of El Dorado county for the present year foots up as follows: Real estate, $476,550 00; improvements, $940,440 00; personal property, $1,839,560 00. The supplemental roll, judging from that of last year, will amount to near a half million of dollars, which will swell the aggregate of assessments to $3,756,550—an increase on that of last year of abont one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

THE REQUISITION ON CALIFORNIA.—Governor Downey has issued a proclamation calling for troops to do service on the Overland Mail route between this State and the Missouri border. One regiment of infantry and five companies of cavalry are called for, in accordance with instructions received from the Secretary of War. The troops will be mustered into active service immediately by Gen. Sumner, commanding the Division of the Pacific. The following nine companies of infantry have been reported as full to Brigadier-General Sumner: Capt. Chapman's company from San Francisco; Capt. Green's, Nevada; Capt. Galloway's, Butte; Capt. Devine's, Santa Clara; Capt. Davis', Calaveras; Capt. Smiths', Calaveras; Capt. Roberts', Sacramento: Capt. Tuttle's, Tuolumne; Capt. Van Gelder's, El Dorado. But one more company of infantry can be accepted, and yet there are four recruiting in San Francisco, to wit: Capt. McMahon's, Capt. Darcy's, Capt. Beall's, Capt. Drescher's. The companies reported will be received.

NEW QUARTERS.—The grounds at the Presidio not being suitable for occupation by the troops enlisting for the Overland service, Gen. Sumner has given directions for the selection of new quarters across the Bay.

HO, FOR TEXAS!—There are some eight or ten young men encamped in this place, says the Visalia *Delta*, waiting to be joined by others, whose avowed destination is Texas, to participate in the revolutionary movement going on there.

THE Visalia *Sun* thinks it would be bad policy to put any restraint upon secessionists migrating from this State. "This whole section," says that paper, "is losing a class of men whom it can well spare—idle, worthless desperadoes, who, in event of disturbance, would be useful aids to precipitate rebellion, and entail upon us all the horrors of murder, arson and robbery, such as a like class have brought on Missouri and Virginia."

COLONEL WEST.—The appointment of Lieut. Col. West by Gov. Downey, to the command of the cavalry to be engaged in service on the Plains, appears to give general satisfaction. The Colonel has seen considerable service, and is said to be a thorough tactician and disciplinarian. The Colonel has received his commission.

AN EXCELLENT MOVEMENT.—General Sumner and Governor Downey have requested Señor Don Antonio Maria Noriega, of Santa Barbara, to raise in the southern part of this State a cavalry company of one hundred men, rank and file. The company is to be composed exclusively of native Californians, young, athletic men, inured to fatigue, and expert in horsemanship. The company will undoubtedly be raised at once, and report here early in September, for duty on the overland mail route, under the command of Col. Carleton. The captain of the company will probably be Frederick G. Fitch, who is a native of San Diego, and was recently connected with Col. Stone's expedition in Sonora, as Computer and Assistant Astronomer.

SACRAMENTO LADIES' SOCIETY.—The ladies in Sacramento have organized a society to furnish aid to the Washington volunteers, and other companies that may be mustered in for service on the plains.

THE SONORA FIRE.—A list of losses by the late fire in Sonora, foot up about $125,000.

SERMON FROM THE STUMP.—On Sunday, the 11th instant, Rev. Archdeacon Wright, of the British Provinces of Columbia, preached from the stump of the big tree, Calaveras county. He had an audience of about fifty persons, among whom were Lady Franklin and her niece, Miss Craycroft.

QUICK TRIP.—Captain Barron left Placerville for Stockton on Wednesday morning at six o'clock, and returned Thursday afternoon at four o'clock, making the trip in thirty-four hours. He went on the new stage line just started between Placerville and Stockton by Messrs. Jones & Sprague.

WASHOE TRADE.—The San Juan *Press* says that forty freighting teams were counted the other day, between the Middle Yuba and Bope's Ranch, bound for Washoe. The trade by that route is immense, just now.

Latest Pony News.

From the *Alta*, of this morning (Thursday), we learn of the defeat of the Rebel Generals McCulloch and Rains, near Springfield, Missouri, by General Lyon, with the loss of forty killed and thirty-eight wounded.

The indications of severe fighting in Missouri are more certain than ever. Frémont has recently received immense quantities of artillery and small arms and ammunition.

The "Union" majority in Kentucky is larger than at the previous election.

THE Republican Convention for the City and County of San Francisco, have nominated for the Senate—B. W. Hathaway, R. F. Perkins, S. Soulé and J. A. Banks; for the Assembly—S. S. Tilton, Wm. Lowey, James Otis, George Barstow, J. W. Van Zandt, G. B. Reeve, W. W. Battles, George Amerage, Caleb T. Fay, Benj'n Dore, W. T. Reese, S. C. Bigelow. The nomination of Judge for the Fourth Judicial District has not yet been made.

JAMES A. DAVIDSON, the Temperance Lecturer, requests us to announce that letters will always find him, if sent to the care of H. B. Wilson, Esq., G. S. Sons of Temperance, San Francisco.

LITTLE GRAVES.—Sacred places for pure thoughts and holy meditations are the little graves in the churchyard, says a writer. They are the depositories of a mother's sweetest joy, half-unfolded buds of innocence, humanity nipped by the first frost of time, ere yet a canker-worm of corruption has nestled among its embryo petals. Callous, indeed, must be the heart of him who can stand by a little grave-side, and not have the holiest emotions of the soul awakened to thoughts of purity and joy which belong alone to God and heaven, for the mute preacher at his feet tells of life begun and ended without stain! and surely if this be vouchsafed to mortality, how much purer and holier must be the spiritual land, enlightened by the sun of infinite goodness, whence emanated the soul of that brief sojourner among us! How swells the heart of the parent with mournful joy, while standing by the earth bed of lost little ones—mournful, because a sweet treasure has been taken away—joyful, because that precious jewel glitters in the diadem of the Redeemer!

MARRIED.

In this city, Aug. 15th, by Rev. J. H. Warren, Christian Olsen Foss to Miss Thora Wilhelmine Rosenquist, both of Norway.

In this city, Aug. 6th, by Rev. E. S. Lacy, John Cordes to Mrs. Katharine C. Brown, both of San Francisco.

In this city, Aug 15th, by the Rev. E. S. Lacy, Mr. Angus Cameron to Miss Kate McKay, both of this city.

In this city, Aug. 19, by Rev. S. H. Willey, Harry Stillman Knowles to Elizabeth Eells.

Also by the same, at the same time, Henry Sumner Smith to Clarinda Recard, all of this city.

DIED.

In this, Aug. 18, Sarah Jane, wife of William W Chase, a native of Atkinson, New Hampshire, aged 82 years.

At Oakland, Aug. 17, David McLaren, aged 31 years, a native of Nova Scotia.

In this city, Aug. 18th, Lizzie Waters, wife of E. T. Batturs, aged 28 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NATHANIEL GRAY,

UNDERTAKER,

641 Sacramento Street, corner of Webb,

(Between Kearney and Montgomery.)

EVERY VARIETY OF FUNERAL equipments constantly on hand, and furnished at the lowest prices for the same quality of material.

Sole agent for BARSTOW'S PATENT METALLIC BURIAL CASKETS.

Interments procured in Lone Mountain and all the other Cemetries. au22-3m

Your favorite Tea
Can be had at the
CANTON TEA STORE,
24 Montgomery St.
SAN FRANCISCO.

WAR! WAR! WAR!

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WE HAVE DETERMINED TO CLOSE up our Retail Store. We will commence selling off at cost. We have a splendid stock of Ladies, Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes of every description.

AT COST! AT COST! AT COST!

Ex St. Louis, from J. B. Miller & Co. New York Ladies' Opera Gaiters—Satin, Francid, French Kid and Glove Kid, Ladies' Opera Button Gaiters—Satin, Francid, French Kid and Glove Kid.

Also, S. Miles & Son's Gaiters, Shoes and Slippers of every variety. Also, Misses' Kid, Satin, Francid, French and Glove Kid, Long and Button Gaiters in endless variety. 50,000 pairs of Children's Gaiters and Shoes, of every kind,

FOR THE GENTS.

Benkart's and Conrad's Boots, Oxford Ties, Gaiters, &c.

Godfrey's best; J. S. Dole & Co.'s best stitched Boots and Shoes. Pegged Boots and Shoes of every kind.

Youth's and Boys' Boots and Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers of every kind.

The largest stock on the Coast. We must Close Out! Close Out!

JOHN S. DOLE & CO.,
au23-1m Corner Pine and Montgomery sts.

GIRLS' SCHOOL.

THE FIRST TERM of the second year of the Girls' School, taught in the school room of the Howard Street Church (Rev. Mr. Willey's), will commence on Monday, June 10th.

The high character of this School for excellence and thoroughness, during its first year, commends it to all who seek for private tuition for their daughters.

[my30-6t]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Hall's Sarsaparilla, Yellowdock and Iodide of Potass—Is purely as represented, and made in strict accordance with pharmaceutical formula, and is strictly guaranteed free from spirits, mercury and arsenic, which cannot be said of any other known preparation of its kind. As a good and reliable tonic alterative, it is unequaled. It quickly removes from the system all morbid and impure matter—Mercury, Lead and Arsenic. For all chronic diseases, there is no other remedy extant *that will*, or *does cure*, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Old Sores, Salt Rheum, Gout, Lumbago, Pimples on the face or body, Neuralgia. Pains in the joints, Chronic Sore Eyes, Spring Fever, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, and diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, Skin and Kidneys, as quick and sure, as HALL's Sarsaparilla, Yellowdock and Iodide of Potass.

For sale everywhere, for One Dollar, Bottles sent by express to any address for Five Dollars.

The best Purifier of the Blood—Hall's Sarsaparilla.
R. HALL & CO., Sole Proprietors.
Nos. 581 and 582 Clay st., San Francisco.
[my9]

DR. W. W. WARD

DEVOTES HIMSELF EXCLUSIVELY to diseases of the throat and air passages, among which are Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Croup, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Clergyman's Sore Throat, Loss of Voice, Ulcerated Sore Throat, etc., etc.

Office on Bush street, opposite Dr. Scott's church. fe21

BENJAMIN D. DEAN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.

HAS TAKEN AN OFFICE NO. 621 Clay street, in Savings and Loan Society's Building, between Montgomery and Kearny, where his friends and the public may consult him professionally during all hours of the day or night. ap24-3m

Pure Wine Vinegar,

Made from the juice of the Grape. Retailing, by
BOWEN & BROTHER,
Cor. Montgomery and California sts.

Dried Peaches.

A FEW MORE BOXES left of those superior Dried Peaches, at
BOWEN & BROTHER,
Cor. Montgomery and California streets.

COMPETITION COURTED AND DEFIED.

BOWEN & BROTHER,
Corner of Montgomery and California sts.,
SELL every thing in the Grocery line, at PRICES which cannot fail to suit—Call and see.

Household Fixings.

BROOMS, BRUSHES, BASKETS, SEIVES and every-thing in the Housekeeping line.
For sale by BOWEN & BROTHER,
Cor. Montgomery and California streets.

DRIED CURRANTS, New, Large and Clean; the best ever imported, For sale by
BOWEN & BROTHER,
Cor. Montgomery and California streets.

BOWEN & BROTHER.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in Choice Family Groceries and Provisions, Wood and Willow Ware, Brooms, Brushes, etc., etc.

Corner of Montgomery and California streets, San Francisco

Goods delivered free of extra charge, to all parts of the city and on the wharves.

How to Live Cheap.

THE CHOICEST OF GROCERIES and Provisions, selling at greatly reduced prices, by
BOWEN & BROTHER,
Cor. Montgomery and California streets.

CHINA CHOW CHOW AND GINGER PRESERVES for sale by
BOWEN & BROTHER,
Cor. Montgomery and California streets.

Make your own Soap.

3 BITS WILL BUY a pound box of Concentrated Potash. 4 pounds is sufficient to make a Barrel of the best Soap, with but little trouble.
For sale, by BOWEN & BROTHER,
Cor. Montgomery and California streets.

JUST RECEIVED.

DRIED PLUMS.—Ten kegs Dried Plums, without stones, selling low by
BOWEN & BROTHER,
Cor. Montgomery and California streets.

CANDIED ORANGE and Lemon Peel, Citron, Cooking Raisins, &c., for sale by
BOWEN & BROTHER,
Cor Montgomery and California streets.

Delicious Green and Black Tea in great Variety.

FINE JAPAN TEA, for sale in quantities to suit, by
BOWEN & BROTHER,
Cor. Montgomery and California streets.

Babbits' Saleratus and Cream Tartar,

Warranted pure; Preston's & Merrill's, Donnelley's and Boardman's Yeast Powder,
For sale in quantities to suit, by
BOWEN & BROTHER,
Cor. Montgomery and California streets.

Genuine Mocha Coffee,

For sale by BOWEN & BROTHER,
Cor. Montgomery and California streets.



J. B. OWENS & CO., 102 J STREET, Sacramento, have constantly on hand the largest and most perfect assortment of Coal Oil Lamps ever seen on this coast, comprising

Fifty Varieties of Stand Lamps.

—Also—

Chandelier, Hall and Hang Lamps, Coal Oil Lanterns, etc.

Kerosene Oil of the best quality. Chimnies and Wicks in large quantities, and a complete stock of HALE'S IMPROVED PATENT COAL OIL BURNER

All orders from Dealers promptly supplied.
je20-6m

CHAS. W. YOUNG,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

WATCHES, DIAMONDS,

JEWELRY, CUTLERY,

SILVER WARE AND FANCY GOODS,

Kelsey's Block, Commercial st., near Pine,
NEVADA CITY.

Watches Carefully Repaired and Jewelry Made to Order.

ALL ARTICLES GUARANTEED.
[je18-3m]

A. ROMAN & CO.,

BOOKSELLERS,

Importers and Publishers,

NO. 507 MONTGOMERY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

We invite the especial attention of the Book Trade to our immense stock of

STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

and to our superior facilities for *filling orders* and procuring *Home and Foreign Publications*, at the shortest possible notice.

☞ Orders filled with promptness and dispatch, and at the VERY LOWEST RATES.

Our Own and Publishers' Catalogues furnished Gratuitously. mh7

COLLEGE OF CALIFORNIA,

AT OAKLAND.

THE NEXT TERM OF THE COLLEGE SCHOOL will commence on THURSDAY, the 18th of July. The work of Instruction and Discipline is performed by the Principal, assisted by eight experienced Teachers. A comprehensive and thorough plan of Education is pursued. It is the aim of the Trustees to make this in every respect, an institution of the highest order of merit.

The expenses are from $156 00 to $170 00 per session of five months

For further information, send for circulars to
Rev. I. H. BRAYTON, Principal,
Oakland.

Or apply to either of the following gentlemen, members of the Board of Trustees: Rev. W. C. Anderson, D. D., Rev. S. H. Willey, Rev. D. B. Cheney, Rev. E. S. Lacy, Mark Brumagim, Esq., Ira P. Rankin, San Francisco; Rev. Joseph A. Benton, Sacramento; Rev. E. B. Walsworth, Marysville.

Circulars may also be obtained at this office, and at the bookstore of Hodge & Wood. je20

NEW SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN PUBLICATIONS,

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE HOUSE,
SAN FRANCISCO,
BY C. BEACH.

CHURCH PSALMIST, varieties of binding;
SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS, new and attractive;
FORM OF GOVERNMENT;
DOCTRINAL TRACTS, among which are:
Relations of Baptized Children to the Church; Office of Ruling Elder; Presbyterianism Explained; Presbyterian System, by Dr. Hatfield; Permanency of Pastoral Relation; Testimony of the Church on Slavery; Extent of the Atonement; Perseverance of the Saints; Justification by Faith; Confession of Faith; Exclusivism; Influence of Theatres; The Apostolic Church. Primers, Blank Church Certificates, etc.

Prices calculated to Cover Cost and Charges.

ORDERS SOLICITED. [fe14-tf

FRENCH, WILSON & CO.,

MAKE THE BEST

CLOTHING.

Furnishing Goods, all Kinds,

Retailing for Cash, at Wholesale Prices.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

Clothing,
Furnishing Goods,
Trunks,
Valises,
Carpet Bags,
Umbrellas,
Etc.,
....TO BE....

Found in any Retail House in California.

Goods suitable for traveling purposes in any climate.

FRENCH, WILSON & CO.,
Next door to the What Cheer House,
And No. 328 Montgomery street, near California, in Tucker's Building, San Francisco.
Manufacturing Establishment, No 102 Liberty street, New York.

P. S.—Measures taken for Goods from our house in New York, and delivered to any part of this State without extra charge. feb7-1y

HAY, GRAIN AND WOOD.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having purchased the interest of Mr. Sherman in the late concern of

SHERMAN & DUTTON,

will continue the above business at the same place,

Pier 7, Steuart Street, near Mission.

San Francisco, May 14, 1861.
[my16-3m] HENRY DUTTON.

TO THE WOOL GROWERS OF CALIFORNIA.

THE UNDERSIGNED, agent of the California Wool Growers Association, is now prepared to receive and forward wools to the East on the most favorable terms

This Agency is wholly an instrument of the Wool Growers themselves, and designed to protect them from all speculative combinations by enabling them to obtain the *full Eastern* value of their wool.

Satisfactory advances will always be made at the rate of *seven per cent. per year.*

Any information, or reference, will be promptly given. JAMES E. PERKINS,
Secretary and Agent of the California Sheep Raisers and Wool Growers Association.
Room No. 2, 321 Front st., up-stairs,
[ap25] San Francisco.

HUCKS & LAMBERT'S
CELEBRATED PATENT

R. & L. AXLE-GREASE.

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have the pleasure of announcing to their numerous patrons and friends that they have been honored by the committee of the Mechanics' Institute with a

First Premium

FOR THEIR

Unrivalled Axle-Grease!

Also that the San Francisco Bay Agricultural Society have awarded them their

FIRST CLASS PREMIUM

for the same. But however gratifying to the advertisers to have their

Home Manufacture

thus distinguished, it is with greater pride they state the fact that (notwithstanding the overwhelming importation of an article from the East, assuming their title,) the demand for the

Now Popular H. & L. Axle-Grease

has more than doubled during the present season.

And whilst the manufacturers offer their grateful thanks to all those friends to

"CALIFORNIA PRODUCE,"

who have given them so large an encouragement, they beg to say that no pains will be spared in the future to sustain the wide-spread reputation which their material has acquired of being the best and CHEAPEST Lubricating medium for Carriage-wheels, etc., ever introduced in California. HUCKS & LAMBERT,
Inventors and Sole Manufacturers,
Natoma street, San Francisco.
☞ For sale everywhere. ap25-3m

UNION BOOK STORE.

ALLEN & SPI-ER

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

School, Law, Medical and Miscellaneous BOOKS & STATIONARY.

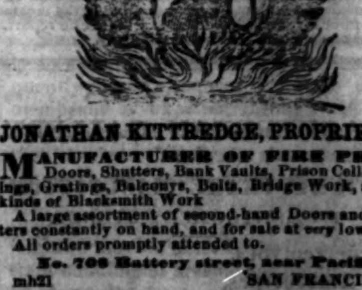
Sunday School Books from the American Sunday School Union, American Tract Society, and other Publishers.

New No. 542 (old No. 148) Clay Street, just below Montgomery,
SAN FRANCISCO.

J. E. ALLEN. R. P. SPI-ER.
ap4



PHŒNIX WORKS.



JONATHAN KITTREDGE, PROPRIETOR

MANUFACTURER OF FIRE PROOF Doors, Shutters, Bank Vaults, Prison Cells, Railings, Gratings, Balconys, Bolts, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Blacksmith Work

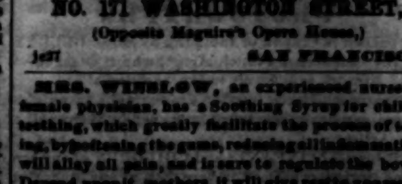
A large assortment of second-hand Doors and Shutters constantly on hand, and for sale at *very* low rates.

All orders promptly attended to.

No. 700 Battery street, near Pacific,
mh21 SAN FRANCISCO.

COLLINS & TIFFANY,

EAGLE HAT STORE,



NO. 171 WASHINGTON STREET,
(Opposite Maguire's Opera House,)
je27 SAN FRANCISCO.

MRS. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitate the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.
my30-1y

The Vermont Mower

AND COMBINED

REAPER AND MOWER,

FOR THE HARVEST OF 1861.

The attention of Farmers is invited to the Celebrated Vermont Reaper and Mower, which is unsurpassed for SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY, convenience and thoroughness of work.

The high estimation in which this Machine is held by those farmers who have used it, justifies the expectation, that, with the late improvements it will become the LEADING MACHINE when its superior qualities are generally known.

Some points of excellence and peculiar advantage which this Machine has over others, are as follows:

1st. Having the cutter-bar hinged to the frame, so as to adjust itself to uneven surfaces.

2d. Having two driving wheels, if one slips the other does the work.

3d. When the Machine moves to the right or left, the knives are kept in constant motion by one or other of the wheels.

4th. It can be oiled, thrown in or out of gear without the driver leaving his seat.

5th. The whole weight of the Machine is on the wheels where it is required to give power and stroke to the knives.

6th. When the Machine is backed, the knives cease to play; consequently you back away from obstructions without danger of breaking the knives.

7th. The cutter-bar being hinged to the Machine, can be packed up without removing bolt or screw.

8th. The Cutter-bar is easily raised by a lever, which is very convenient at the corners of the land; when raised, the Machine will turn as short and easily as any two wheeled cart.

9th. It is mostly of iron, simple in construction and a boy can manage it easily.

10th. It has no side draft.

11th. The Combined Machine has two sets of cutter-bars and sickles, one for mowing, the other designed expressly for reaping, which with other improvements should command the attention of every farmer.

☞ We invite Farmers wishing a Machine to call and see before purchasing.

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.

310, (Old No. 80) Washington St., near Front,
April 5th. SAN FRANCISCO.

BETTER THAN PRESTON & MERRILL'S

—AND—

AT LESS PRICES,

BOARDMAN'S

Challenge Yeast Powder,

FULLY GUARANTEED.

If not satisfactory, the money will be returned.

For sale by all Jobbers, and by
J. C. WINANS, 50 California street.
☞ Who will also act as Commission Agent for purchasing all kinds of Goods. my9

CAKES! CAKES!!

POUND, CITRON,
SPONGE, PLUM,
FRUIT, WINE,
JELLY, RAISIN AND CURRANT

CAKES!

ORNAMENTAL WORK IN EVERY STYLE.

AMBROSE'S

NEW, ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S

RESTAURANT

AND

ICE CREAM SALOON,

EAST SIDE OF MONTGOMERY STREET,
BETWEEN BUSH AND SUTTER,

No expense has been spared in the arrangements, and it will be the pride of the proprietor to make the establishment a pleasant place of resort for all who favor him with their patronage. mh13

QUINCY HALL.

THE LARGEST

CLOTHING EMPORIUM

....IN....

CALIFORNIA!

DAVIS & BOWERS

Have constantly employed, in New York, from two to three hundred hands, manufacturing CLOTHING expressly for QUINCY HALL, which enables them to offer to Customers

The Largest and Best Selected Stock

ever imported to this market. The extremely LOW PRICES at which they have always sold their Goods, has gained for them an enviable reputation throughout California and Oregon.

QUINCY HALL

147, 149 AND 151

WASHINGTON STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

DAVIS & BOWERS,
n29-3mis Proprietors.

ESMERALDA, MONO,

—AND—

OTHER MINING DISTRICTS.

ATWILL & CO., OF VIRGINIA CITY, have established a Branch of their

"Mining and Real Estate Agency,"

at ESMERALDA, MONO, and every other Mining District on the eastern slope of the Sierra Mountains.

Deeds received for recording. Commissions, etc., attended to. ATWILL & CO.,
mh7 Virginia City, U. T.

Pacific Insurance Agency,

N. E. CORNER CLAY AND BATTERY STS.,

McLEAN & FOWLER,

FIRE, MARINE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS AND AVERAGE ADJUSTERS,

Offer Insurance in the following well known and responsible Companies:

FIRE.

Hartford Fire Insurance Co..........Hartford
Phœnix Insurance Co..........Hartford
Merchants' Insurance Co..........Hartford
Charter Oak Fire and Marine Insurance Co....Hartford
City Fire Insurance Co..........Hartford
Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co..........New York
Goodhue Fire Insurance Co..........New York
Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Co.....Philadelphia
Quaker City Insurance Co..........Philadelphia
Washington Insurance Co..........Philadelphia
Neptune Insurance Co..........Philadelphia

MARINE.

Quaker City Insurance Co..........Philadelphia
Washington Insurance Co..........Philadelphia
Neptune Insurance Co..........Philadelphia

All losses, Fire and Marine, in the above Company's paid HERE, as heretofore, immediately upon adjustment.

ALSO, MARINE RISKS ON CARGO, FREIGHT AND TREASURE, IN

Columbian Insurance Co..........New York
Neptune Insurance Co..........New York
Anchor Insurance Co..........New York

LIFE.

United States Life Insurance Co..........New York

McLEAN & FOWLER, Agents.

E. McLEAN J. FOWLER.
mh20-3m

HALL'S SARSAPARILLA YELLOW Dock and Iodide of Potass is prepared from the finest red Jamaica Sarsaparilla and English Iodide of Potass—admirable as a restorative and purifier of the blood, it cleanses the system of all morbid and impure matter—removes pimples, boils and eruptions from the skin—cures rheumatism and pains of all kinds. All who can afford should use it, as it tends to give them strength and prolong life. Sold by Druggists generally, at $1 00 per bottle. R. HALL & CO.,
Proprietors, Wholesale Druggists.

Pacific Mail S. S. Co.'s

STEAMSHIP

Will Leave Folsom Street Wharf,
SATURDAY..........AUG. 31st, 1861.
At 9 o'clock A. M., Punctually,

FOR PANAMA.

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Co.

FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,
Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

T. W. STROBRIDGE,

J STREET, CORNER FIFTH,

SACRAMENTO.

Keeps a large and varied stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Adapted to the season, and at prices to INSURE SATISFACTION to all.

Also, Agent for

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

Which above all others are suited to family uses. Stitch alike on both sides; all improvements and HEMMER for sixty dollars and upwards. Exhibition and sales room corner Fifth and J, Sacramento.
mch18-tf T. W. STROBRIDGE.

JNO. D. ARTHUR..........WM. N. ARTHUR.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

OF ALL KINDS.

1861.

REAPERS AND COMBINED MACHINES.

We now offer for sale the celebrated New York Reaper and New York Reaper and Mower.

Made expressly for California, by Warder & Child, at Springfield, Ohio.

We have sold the above make of Machines for the last five years, with increased sales every year. One hundred and seventy-six of these Reapers were sold last season, all of which gave the most perfect satisfaction, as being the most DURABLE, LIGHT RUNNING, and COMPLETE Reaper and Mower in use. Extra parts always on hand.

Also, KETCHUM'S MOWER. Improved for 1861 Said to be the best single Mower ever made.

Also, THE VERMONT MOWER AND REAPER A light draft. Cuts five feet: suitable for small farms.

Also, HALL'S, PITTS' & RUSSELL'S THRESHERS; POWERS, Etc.

BRADLEY'S PATENT HORSE RAKES.
SPRING STEEL TEETH WHEEL HORSE RAKES.
REVOLVING HORSE RAKES (all sizes).

Hay and Barley Rakes, Barley Forks, Hay Forks, Scythes and Swaths (all kinds), Grain Cradles, Seed Sowers, Cultivators, Farm or Plantation Mills (for grinding feed—best in use), Brown's Burr Stone Mills, Hand Mills, Horse Carts, Wagons, Plows, Harrows, Nails, Hoes, Shovels, Grindstones (all sizes, in casks or single), Large Road Plows, Box Scrapers, etc., etc.

All of which are offered for sale at the lowest city prices.

JOHN D. ARTHUR & SON,
Cor. Washington and Davis streets,
mh21-3m San Francisco.

DR. BARLOW J. SMITH'S

BENSLEY

WATER CURE,

Corner Stockton and Pacific streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

ENTERED APRIL 1, UPON ITS SECOND YEAR in San Francisco. As an enterprise, it far exceeded the anticipations of its physician and most sanguine friends, which has warranted Dr. Smith in fitting up two more Bath Rooms, one exclusively for gentlemen, the other for ladies, at an extensive outlay, with Baths in their combinations entirely original, not to be found elsewhere in this or the Atlantic States. The Institution has now four Bathing Rooms, which pleasantly accommodate all the healing departments of a first-class Hydropathic Establishment.

Our Cure and Home is located in one of the most

Healthy, Pleasant and Convenient

portions of the city.

The house contains thirty rooms, which are light, airy, and pleasant, and are at present, with boarders and patients, all occupied. But boarders will give way this coming season, as they did last, to patients.

If the Invalids of California could but know the healthful advantages to be derived from a few weeks Board and Treatment in this Cure, we could not accommodate one in twenty who would seek admission.

Dr. Smith hesitates not to say that in the two and a half years that he has practiced in this State he has cured a greater number of "confirmed invalids," "bed-ridden" females, persons given up as incurable by other physicians, than any other practitioner in California.

Dr. Smith was the first graduate of the HYDROPATHIC COLLEGE to establish and conduct a Water Cure on the Pacific Coast, according to the theory and practice of its Professors, and if invalids or their friends desire to consult a more rational system than has been presented to them by the "Old School," they may be assured that Barlow J. Smith, M. D., is the best hydropathic authority in the State.

Consultations and Examinations free.

Circulars sent, free of postage.

We give five weeks' Board and Treatment for $100, or $25 per week, if the person remains a less time.
ap11-3m

SEA BEACH BOOKSTORE



C. BEACH,

DEALER IN

JUVENILE AND GIFT

BOOKS!

NO. 10 MONTGOMERY STREET,
(Nearly opposite the Mechanics' Pavilion,)

HERE MAY be found a complete assortment of CHILDREN'S BOOKS, adapted to all ages and capacities. The various works of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, including a large stock of HYMN BOOKS. Also, the publications of the American Sunday School Union. The Depository of the American Bible Society in the same room.

Family BIBLES and BILES of all Sizes and Descriptions, constantly on hand, and at New York cost, with *expense of transportation added*

The Publications of the American Tract Society furnished at New York cost, with expense of transportation added.

Constanty on hand SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, CUTLERY, etc., etc., etc

MAGAZINES, PERIODICALS, and NEW BOOKS. Received by every Steamer, and furnished at New York prices. dec18



CAST STEEL BELLS,

FOR

FIRE ALARMS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, RANCHES, COURT HOUSES, STEAMBOATS, ETC.

We have in store, and are constantly receiving these celebrated Bells. They are superior in tone, of greater durability, and MUCH CHEAPER than the Composition or Bronze.

Numerous testimonials, American and English, can be seen at our store.

CONROY & O'CONNOR,
Agents for the Manufacturers,
25, 27 and 29 Front street,
mh28-3m 24 and 26 Pine street.

COLE & BLAKE,

SURGEON DENTISTS

221 Clay street, opposite the Plaza.
SAN FRANCISCO.

R. R. COLE. [illegible] C. E. BLAKE.

THE FARM.

THE REAPER AND THE FLOWERS.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

There is a Reaper, whose name is Death,
And, with his sickle keen,
He reaps the bearded grain at a breath,
And the flowers that grow between.

"Shall I have nought that is fair?" saith he;
"Have nought but the bearded grain?
Though the breath of these flowers is sweet to me,
I will give them all back again."

He gazed at the flowers with tearful eyes,
He kissed their drooping leaves;
It was for the Lord of Paradise
He bound them in his sheaves.

"My Lord has need of these flowrets gay,"
The Reaper said and smiled;
"Dear tokens of the earth are they,
Where he was once a child.

"They shall all bloom in fields of light,
Transplanted by my care,
And saints upon their garments white,
These sacred blossoms wear."

The mother gave, in tears and pain,
The flowers she most did love;
She knew she should find them all again
In the fields of light above.

O, not in cruelty, not in wrath,
The Reaper came that day;
'T was an angel visited the green earth,
And took the flowers away.

CULTURE OF THE QUINCE.

The following report on quinces was read at a meeting of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, approved, and a resolution passed to publish:

In order to have thriving trees and fruitful seasons for the quince, it will be necessary to plant them in rich soil, or rather in that which has been made such by deep cultivation and the addition of well rotted and well commingled stable manure. The quince is somewhat impatient of drouth, to prevent which, and to afford an equal supply of moisture, deep cultivation is necessary previous to planting. We suppose, if properly prepared, the soil cannot be too rich for the quince. Flat bottom land and deep ravines should be avoided, on account of the destructive cold which frequently prevails in such localities.

The root of the quince, in regard to soil is exceedingly superficial; it seeks its food, nearer the surface, perhaps, than any tree of its size; many of its fibrous roots are found within half an inch of the surface of the soil. The form of the root will suggest a few hints as to the proper mode of its cultivation. He who cultivates all trees alike mentally, does his work blindfolded. The standard pear, will, as a general thing, bear a deep cultivation, and is better for it. While the quince, on account of its very differently shaped root, emphatically objects to any such treatment.

Although we regard the trimming, and pinching, and pruning of the dwarf pear as beyond our province, as a committee, yet we may humbly claim its root, and here beg leave to observe, as our opinion, that much of the cultivation given to the dwarf, though suited to the pear as a standard, has been too deep for the quince roots, mutilating and destroying that which was necessary to the support of the plant.

The best method, in our estimation, of training all quince-rooted trees, is to smother all growth of grass and weeds by an effectual mulching, which will nourish the plant, preserve the roots, and will go far to counteract their impatience under drouth. A good thrifty quince tree cannot long exist under a strong grass sod. If the sod is allowed, the tree becomes stunted and scrubby, and soon falls a prey to the borer. It needs cultivation, and pays for it as well as any of the plant family. A slight annual sprinkling of salt we would also recommend. As far as our experience extends, it seems to be beneficial.

As a general rule (particular localities excepted) we should start the head of the tree about two feet from the ground, giving it, as much as possible, the cabbage head form. If suffered to branch from the ground it makes it very inconvenient to attend to its proper cultivation—if allowed to head four or five feet from the ground, the trunk is very liable to be injured by the exposure, and to become a victim to the borer. Not much trimming is necessary, except to prevent rubbing and chafing of the branches and the shortening in of new growths, to produce strong fruit bearing trees, the following year.

It should be borne in mind, in trimming, that the fruit is produced on wood of last year's growth. All water sprouts should be removed, except where necessary to fill up vacancies in the trees, which may have become thin, from any cause. We wish it distinctly understood that we emphatically object to a mode of trimming sometimes seen, by which the tree is made to produce long lanky arms, bare of all shade, with a tuft of foliage at the extremity merely, not much unlike some of our electioneering poles.

With regard to varieties, the kinds most cultivated here, and which we suppose are the only kinds worthy of general cultivation, are the apple and pear-shaped quince. The former is generally most esteemed; is a good bearer, and should be most extensively cultivated. A true pear-shaped quince is not much inferior, a good grower and bearer, and a longer keeper than the apple-shaped, and hence it may be of importance to cultivate a limited quantity.—*Prairie Farmer.*

SELECTED RECIPES.

POUND CAKE.—Four eggs; one cupful of sugar; one cupful of butter; one and a half cupsful of flour; one teaspoonful of cream tarter; half of a teaspoonful of soda; dissolved in one tablespoonful of warm water.

CORN STARCH CAKE.—Two cupsful of corn starch; six eggs, yolks and whites beaten separately; one cupful of butter, beaten to a cream; two cupsful of sugar. Bake in small tins.

SUGAR COOKIES.—One egg; one and a half cupsful of powdered sugar; three-fourth cupful of butter; one teaspoonful of essence of lemon; flour enough to roll soft.

COOKIES.—One cupful of butter; two cupsful of sugar; three eggs; five cupsful of flour; two tablespoonsful of sour milk; a small teaspoonful of saleratus.

LAUREL CAKE.—Two eggs; one cupful of sugar; half cupful butter; two tablespoonsful of sour milk; half teaspoonful of saleratus.

BLACK CAKE.—One pound of flour; three-fourths pound of butter; half pound of sugar; one pint milk; small teaspoonful saleratus; four eggs.

SHORT CAKE.—Five pounds flour; three-fourth pound sugar; half pound of butter; eight eggs; rose water and nutmeg.

CYMBALS.—Two pounds of flour; half pound sugar; half pound butter; six eggs.

JUMBLES.—Five pounds of flour; two pounds sugar; one pound butter; six eggs. Roll them out in loaf sugar.

CRACKERS.—Take four ounces of butter; four eggs; one pint milk; flour as thick as possible.

UNION CAKE.—One coffee cupful of sugar; one and a half do. of flour; the whites of four eggs; one for frosting; half teacupful of butter; half cupful of milk; one teaspoonful cream of tartar; half teaspoonful of soda.

PIE MELON PIE.—Pare and stew the melon, remembering to put in very little water, as the melon is very juicy. For each pie use one dessert spoonful of cream tartar, a piece of butter the size of an egg. Sweeten, and season with nutmeg to your taste. Bake with two crusts.

A DAMP PLACE BEST FOR SITTING HENS.—A correspondent of the London "Poultry Chronicle" says hens should sit in damp rather than dry places, for the following reasons: "The germ of the egg floats uppermost within and against the shell, in order that it may meet the genial warmth of the breast of the fowl. We must, therefore, in hatching, apply most warmth to that part only; the egg being supplied with only a limited quantity of moisture, is thus arranged to prevent evaporation from a large surface, as the egg is only very warm at the part in contact with the fowl, until the blood-searching nourishment for the embryo has surrounded the inner surface of the shell, when the whole egg becomes gradually warm, and eventually of an equal temperature."

THE PEA NUT is planted in ridges about three feet apart, and the vine stands up about a foot in perpendicular hight. The stems shoot out in all directions from it for about fifteen inches around. These runners have joints about an inch and a half apart; and at each joint a strong root strikes down into the ground about two inches deep; at the end of this root the pea-pod is formed, and comes to maturity. Some farmers cover these lateral vines with earth, while others leave them bare all the time. It is not agreed which is the better mode. When ripe, one bunch of vines will have from one to two quarts of nuts. One acre will produce from thirty-five to fifty bushels.

CONDITION POWDERS.—J. W. Harnes, of Minnesota, sends us the following receipt for making condition powders for horses and cattle:

2 oz. saltpetre, 2 oz. antimony, 2 oz. rosin, 2 oz. cream tartar, 4 oz. sulphur, 1 oz. copperas, 1 oz. camphor gum; in case of yellow water, 4 oz. copperas.

The ingredients should be reduced to a powder and thoroughly mixed, and the mixture kept dry and not exposed to the air. Dose: One tablespoonful twice a day, mixed in a mash, for three days in succession.—*Genesee Farmer.*

CEMENT FOR FRUIT JARS.—Melt together one ounce of tallow and three ounces of rosin. Some think a small piece of beeswax an improvement.

From the Mercantile Gazette and Prices Current.

TARIFF AND TAX BILLS.

We are indebted to the courtesy of a commercial firm in this city for the following item, received from New York to-day, under date of August 3d:

"The committee on conference made rapid work to-day on the revenue measures, and so harmonized the numerous conflicting interests that the bill was speedily passed, and now only needs the signature of the President to become a law. The feature increasing the Morrill tariff, and placing a duty of ten per cent. upon its free list, was stricken out, and the old bill allowed to remain as it was, with the exception of an increased duty on silks and liquors, and a duty of two cents a pound on sugar, three and a half cents on coffee, and fifteen cents on tea. Added to this bill is the one for direct taxation and an income tax. By the former twenty millions are to be raised, while an income tax of three per cent on all amounts over eight hundred dollars is levied. The direct tax is to be collected through general assessors, one of which is to be appointed by the President for each State. The amount which will be raised by this bill as passed is estimated by the Senate Finance Committee to be one hundred millions per annum."

From another private dispatch, we learn that the duty on foreign brandies is fixed at $1,25 per gallon; on other imported spirits fifty cents per gallon are added to existing rates. On liquors and wines and on silk goods, ten per cent. ad valorem is added. By this latter dispatch, the duty on coffee is stated to be four cents instead of three and one-half cents per pound, and the bill was to take effect in twenty days from passage.

It will be seen, that the uncertainty in regard to many articles is not yet cleared up, and in fact the whole matter requires the confirmation to be furnished only by the bill itself in extenso, which is momentarily expected.

Since writing the foregoing, we have been favored with private dispatches from New York to the 9th instant, fixing the rates of duty on tea and raw sugars as above; on refined sugars at four cents; on coffee at four cents; rice, no change.

DUTY ON COFFEE.

The Boston *Commercial* has the following:

"The proposed duty of five cents per pound on coffee does not meet the views of the public generally. The evident result of this advance will be to enrich holders. The stock of coffee on hand in the several principal markets is very large, computed by some at four months supply. A more correct estimate drawn from actual amounts, would be six months."

It would be a great pity, surely, if men who embark their capital in trade should make anything by it. The merchant suffers quite as often as he gains, by changes in the policy of Governments. Look, for example, at the result of political vicissitudes upon the whole mercantile community at the East during the last six months. Whatever other objection may be valid against the measure proposed, the fact that it may result advantageously to somebody, should never be urged.

The views of our cotemporary on the general subject of tariffs, will be found elsewhere in our columns; and we must confess they harmonize in a great degree with our own, but we cannot go to the same extent. Our creed is a moderate range of impost duties for revenue purposes—not for protection, however. Our manufactures require no protection; they have been growing now for more than forty yerrs, and ought to be able to go alone by this time. All through their "tender infancy" and in fact up to the present moment, they have been protected and fostered, and had the most favorable opportunities for development, such as no other country affords. Let us hear no more whimpering, then, for protection and encouragement. If an urgent case of need occur, meet it with that private charity for which our brethren at the East are so justly distinguished, but levy no more poor taxes upon the nation in the shape of protective imposts—for the special benefit of wealthy corporations, some of which are even now paying dividends of thousands of dollars notwithstanding the almost unparalled depression of the times. Whatever advantage they can derive from simply revenue duties, we most cheerfully accord. Revenue is necessary for the support of Government, and it should be ample, as it probably never can be again upon the basis of protection. Let our legislators adopt some moderate and equitable scale of imposts, such as shall encourage instead of restraining commerce; and then let them adhere to it steadily, as though there were really some fixed principles in political economy applicable to this subject, upon which the nation and the world could depend as operative and controlling.

Low duties, judiciously adjusted, like low tolls on a great thoroughfare, will give increased aggregate results; and in so far as they fall short of the wants of Government, let the deficiency be supplied by direct taxation or by excise, or by both. As our cotemporary intimates, there is neither justice, propriety, nor expediency in saddling the entire burthen of national expense upon the foreign commerce of the country. —*Ib.*

Former Duties on Tea.

	1816.	1824.	1828.	1832.
Imperial, per pound..	50 cents.	50 cents.	50 cents.	Free.
Gunpowder, " ..	50 cents.	50 cents.	50 cents.	Free.
Hyson, " ..	40 cents.	40 cents.	40 cents.	Free.
Hyson Skin, " ..	28 cents.	28 cents.	28 cents.	Free.
Souchong, " ..	25 cents.	25 cents.	25 cents.	Free.
Bohea, " ..	12 cents.	12 cents.	12 cents.	Free.

Since 1832 there have been no duties upon Tea until the present time.—*Ib.*

THE TARIFF.

We believe that the repeated alterations of the Tariff of the United States has been one of the greatest mistakes in the political economy of this country. There has been no permanency to it; it has been up to-day and down tomorrow, one year *ad valorem*, the next specific; under one set of managers it has been high protective, under their successors reduced merely to a revenue.

No one knows where he stands on many of the leading articles of import. It requires full six months, and often a whole year, to make up voyages. It is hardly three months since an excellent Tariff was upset to make room for one that favored a few interests in certain localities. This new Tariff had become a law, copies were distributed wherever we acknowledged commercial relations, and all trade with this country was shaping itself to meet its provisions. Civil war has ensued, a large provisional income is needed by Government to carry on the expenses, and the everlasting Tariff is made the pack-horse to shoulder the burden and back the expense. At a time when every nerve is strained to keep open the channels of commerce, this muddy concern is caving in from either bank to choke it up. If there ever was a time when the policy of this country should be free trade, it is now; not that we advocate it on the ground that foreign powers are displeased with our protective system, but because it will give a healthy flow to business. Better abandon the Tariff altogether and revert to direct taxation; the people had rather pay for patriotism in this way, than to pay one-half to Government and the other half to speculators and monopolists.

A still more urgent argument in favor of letting the Tariff alone if it cannot be repealed altogether, is that this continual tinkering destroys confidence among our mercantile correspondents abroad.

A gain one side necessitates a loss on the other. If the Tariff *is* to be altered, let the proposition precede the fact at least six months, so that foreign markets may be able to regulate their shipments to this country accordingly. We repeat what we have said before, that any tariff short of direct prohibition cannot furnish the interest on the National debt; and a tariff which implies prohibition will soon work its own destruction. We believe four-fifths of the people in the free States are prepared for direct taxation, and do not desire the intervention of a prohibitive tariff.—*Commercial Bulletin, Boston.*

DRY GOODS IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

The importation of Dry Goods for June shows the severest contraction of any period since the commencement of our domestic troubles. The receipts of the four weeks only reach a million dollars, and actually three-fourths of the amount has passed into warehouse. This indicates the probable fulfillment of all we have predicted as to the dwarfish importations for the Fall business. The following comparison gives the imports for the month of June during the last six years:

1856	$5,165,148
1857	3,876,653
1858	3,298,431
1859	9,457,674
1860	5,058,114
1861	1,095,382

The receipts for June succeeding the panic of 1857, even, were three times the amount of those of last month. The average June imports for the last five years is $5,300,000—to which the figures of last month show a proportion of about 20 per cent. By the joint influence of the Southern rebellion and the Morrill tariff we have the spectacle of a June importation amounting to the paltry sum of $1,208,873, compared with $5,476,000 in 1860, and $9,450,000 in 1859. The imports for the last six months amount to $30,036,000, against $57,257,000 in 1859, and $50,496,000 in 1860.

It is not difficult to divine what must be the course of the foreign Dry Goods trade during the next six months. Nothing can prevent it from being the most meagre and unsatisfactory experienced for many years. There is everything in the prospect of the Fall trade to discourage importations; and even were it otherwise, not a few importers have suffered such serious damage by the war panic that they are not in a position to do otherwise than import on a most limited scale. But few of the jobbers will think of importing on their own account, so that what trade is done will probably come more than usually through the hands of the regular importers. It is not impossible that a fair amount of goods may be sent out on consignment. European exporters, finding that our importers are acting with the most extraordinary caution, may be emboldened by the lightness of their purchases to send out consignments of merchandise, in the hope of finding a good sale in a thin market. We can say nothing, whatever, in commendation of such a course. It is but too clear that, however light the importation may prove, it will be quite sufficient for the wants of the demoralized market; and liberal consignments can only result in unsatisfactory sales. It is quite within the range of probability that the tariff law may undergo a thorough revision during the winter session of Congress; and until that is accomplished importers will necessarily have their operations restricted.—*U. S. Economist.*

WHEAT CROP OF THE UNITED STATES.—According to the New York *Tribune*, says a cotemporary, "our last year's crop is assumed to be 180,000,000 bushels, but the average is probably only 120,000,000, and as our system of agriculture is exhausting the best lands, a diminution of the yield is anticipated."

We confess we do not entirely understand this paragraph, or if we do, we dissent from it, high as may be its authority. What does the writer mean by the "average is probably only 120,000,000" bushels? The wheat crop of the United States has been steadily increasing for many years—from the foundation of the Government, for that matter. How far does he go back in making up his "average?" The absurdity of the proposition is manifest. Let him rather tell us what has been the ratio of increase for ten years past, and apply *that* to the future. And if it be true, as the writer asserts, "that our system of agriculture is exhausting the best lands," is it not also true that the area under cultivation is gaining breadth from year to year? But for the present unhappy political disturbances, we would sooner estimate the wheat crop of the United States at 200,000,000 bushels, not as an average for any given period past, but as a result to be speedily attained and to be surpassed even, at no distant day. —*Mercantile Gazette.*

FLAX SEED.—Henry Dabbel, of Eden township, Alameda county, cultivated ten acres in flax seed last season. His crop from these ten acres, amounted to one hundred and fifty sacks, of one hundred pounds each, of good clean seed, or above twenty-five bushels to the acre; which, he says, is not more that two-thirds of a crop, on account of old and inferior seed, and also on account of the weeds being too abundant, keeping the flax down.

We understand that the cultivation of this seed will be more general next year; and it is stated that the consumption on the Pacific coast is about fifteen hundred barrels, of two hundred pounds each, per year, which can be easily supplied by our enterprising farmers, if undertaken.

The same party planted quite an extensive field with Rape seed last year. He had one hundred acres of it under cultivation, from seed imported for the purpose from New York. On account of receiving winter seed however, instead of summer seed, the enterprise was a complete failure. It never came to a shoot, but stands in the same condition as when it was about four weeks out of the ground.

He appears to be not at all discouraged, however, but has sent to Germany for the right kind of seed, and will try the same quantity again next season. We hope he may have better success.—*Ib.*

IMPORT OF DRY GOODS.—One of the market features in our Eastern dispatches is the greatly diminished import of Dry Goods. The entries for June were but about one-fifth the average of the same month for the five preceding years. June is usually a dull month; the interval between the spring and fall trade is rarely active; but the comparison with former years discloses in a striking manner the pernicious nature of causes to which we have often referred in months past. In another place will be found extracts from the *U. S. Economist*, touching the subject, which may prove interesting to the trade. The dry goods import business, amounting in late years to more than $100,000,000 per annum, and paying duties in the highest range, has been a prominent source of revenue to the Government. Its almost utter prostration for the time being at least, cannot fail to be an item of grave importance. It is not improbable that the timidity of importers may tempt consignments of foreign goods. This, indeed, is looked for to some extent, but will depend much no doubt upon the continuance of our warehousing system in its present form, and especially upon a revival of demand. The change proposed in the Simmons Tariff bill would be adapted to restrain such operations, and indeed all imports not required for consumption at an early date.—*Ib.*

RURAL OPERATIVES OF ENGLAND.—Returns from the rural districts of England, according to the new census, show a diminution in the agricultural population. This is particularly noticeable in Yorkshire, where the decline has in many places been extraordinary. In Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex counties, the population has barely held its ground as compared with 1851. In some of the great manufacturing towns, also, there has been a decrease, but the suburbs are much more extended and populous. If we mistake not, similar results are visible in portions of France. Rural products are decreasing and manufactures expanding in both countries. The uncertainty attending the culture of cereal crops in England naturally diverts attention to pursuits more reliable and profitable; while in France the cheapening of transportation by the introduction of railroads, admits the grains of the neighboring nations upon terms that conflict with the interests of home production. Hence the change referred to above; and to this, in some degree, doubtless, may be attributed the growing demand upon the granaries of the United States.—*Ib.*

AMERICAN STOCKS.—In 1856, according to a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, the total amount of American stocks, including those of the United States, the several States, the stocks of cities, counties, banks, insurance companies, railroads, etc., was $1,407,518,864, of which about $203,000,000 were held in foreign countries. Since that period considerable additions have been made to both these aggregates, but at the moment we cannot lay our hands upon any authentic report, if any has been made.—*Ib.*

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IT WILL HEM, FELL, RUN, SEAM, STITCH, BIND AND QUILT.

The points of superiority peculiarly its own in this Machine may be briefly stated:

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4,000, STITCHES A MINUTE.

SECOND.—It will not drop stitches, and is noiseless in its operation.

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FOURTH.—A patented device of great utility to learners has recently been applied, which prevents the possibility of the machine being run in the wrong direction, or the balance wheel wearing a lady's dress.

FIFTH.—Being made interchangeable in all its parts, any of them can readily be replaced in case of accident.

The evidence presented over the signatures of many of the most influential citizens of Philadelphia, (where the machine was first introduced,) who have

THE WILLCOX & GIBBS' MACHINE

in use in their families, which may be seen at the office of the Agent, to the effect that it fills in an eminent degree, all the requirements of a family Machine, and that the stitch made by it is unexceptionable, offers a satisfactory solution to the question whether a necessity exists for paying

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and upwards, for a Sewing Machine, in order to secure one that is reliable for family purposes. An examination of this Machine will satisfy those who are desirous of supplying themselves with one of these labor-saving implements, that they have no longer to wait for the

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"It is indeed a wonderful production, and for family use especially, no other Machine will bear any comparison with it."

From the Boston Daily Transcript, September 1st, 1859.

"We learn, from reliable authority, corroborated by an examination of the article, that no Sewing Machine heretofore introduced has in so short a period acquired such well merited popularity. It is emphatically the good, cheap, Family Machine that the public have been waiting for.

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READ! READ!!

From the N. Y. Christian Advocate and Journal, June 21st, 1860

A NEW INVENTION.—We notice with pleasure the progress of useful inventions, and especially of such as tend to relieve the constant toil of every-day life, and to bring comforts more and more within the reach of the masses. In this spirit we have spoken of sewing machines. We have endeavored to examine, and recommend in these columns, those which seemed to us best adapted for general use, and for becoming the docile and active family servant. We are pleased now to be able to say, from examination and careful tests, that a still further advance has been made, which lessens the price so as to bring a good article within reach of many who have as yet been unable to procure them; and in speaking of this machine, we must say that we have thought until now, if any one thing was settled about sewing machines, it was that a good one must work with two threads. The defects in all the single-thread machines hitherto tried, have been such as to preclude them from being considered useful; and we had become fully convinced that the only reliable invention of this kind for use, were one or other of the well-known two-thread machines, which have been heretofore spoken of in this paper; although they are from necessity more complicated and expensive than a machine using but one thread.

Our Patent Office reports show that no branch of mechanical skill has been more pursued by inventive genius of late years, than that of simplifying and cheapening sewing machines; which has resulted in producing a machine remarkable for its simplicity, which makes a good, strong seam, without liability to rip, even when cut in small pieces, by using only one thread, direct from the spool. It was not easy to convince us that one thread would produce a seam fit for general use, and of reliable strength; but experience has proved it to be so. This machine has been tested in the past two years, by private families and by manufacturers. After many experiments with other machines, this one has been adopted by the large hosiery manufacturers of Philadelphia, in whose work a peculiarly firm and elastic seam is required. In our own city, a prominent manufacturer of fine muslin and cambric goods, who, a year ago, was a firm advocate of the shuttle machines, has now discarded their use altogether, and adopted this.

For family sewing, in all its varieties, the work of this simple machine is found perfectly strong and reliable; and its hemming is done on the right side, and to any width, and is neat and accurate beyond comparison. Felling also is readily performed by it, and we cannot see any requisite for family purposes which it cannot be made to meet as readily as any sewing machine in use. It is simple and easy to work, cannot be run in the wrong direction, nor is there the slightest difficulty in changing the needle; it is not liable to get out of order, and combines cheapness with its other merits.

While, therefore, we abate none of the well-deserved praises we have given to others, we must in justice express our confidence in the merits of the Willcox & Gibbs sewing machine. We consider that a great desideratum has been supplied by it, in proving beyond doubt that two threads are not, as was supposed, necessary to a good instrument; and we recommend all who desire to consult economy of time, labor, and money, to go and see for themselves, and give it a fair examination, without prejudice.

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Just received, a fine assortment of Instruments, which we offer at very low rates. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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N. B.—I have lately received an EMBOSSING MACHINE—the only one in the State—and am supplied with all other machinery appertaining to a regular Bindery—making it the most complete Bindery in the State. mar15-3m

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Having reduced my prices more than THIRTY PER CENT. no one need hereafter go to second-rate establishments on account of price.

It has been acknowledged by all that during the past SEVEN YEARS I have excelled all other Artists in California, in the perfection of my pictures, and there are thousands who claim that they are unsurpassed in the world.

Our Plain Photographs have never been equalled, and they are pronounced in the Eastern States to be superior to any taken there or in Europe.

Our Crayon Portraits from miniature to lifesize can not be surpassed. I have secured the best talent in the State to work them.

Hereafter our India Ink Photographs will be superior to anything in this branch of the art ever before executed in this country. As a warrant for this assertion, I have only to inform the public that I have made arrangements for my India Ink work, with the Nahl Bros., and with Mr. Edouard, (who has recently arrived from Europe,) and who are known to be the best Artists in the State and who have an European reputation.

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Being the owner of JAMES A. CUTTING'S PATENT RIGHT for atmospherically sealing Ambrotypes, I shall continue to give my patrons the

GENUINE PATENT AMBROTYPES

at the reduced prices. And I would take this method of warning the public against pictures taken at other rooms, called "Ambrotypes," but which are taken upon the cheapest quality of glass, and put up UNSEALED—thus rendering them liable to be destroyed by change of climate, dampness and other accidents to which all the old style Daguerreotypes are liable. All the Ambrotypes taken by me are upon thick Plate Glass, Atmospherically Sealed, and will stand FOREVER.

You have but to ask yourself the simple question—Which will last the longest, a picture firmly sealed between two glasses, or one exposed to air and dampness? All know that on a picture not sealed, dampness will collect in the space between the two glasses, and passing on to the picture will spot it, and in time wholly destroy it; while on the sealed picture, no dampness can collect, as there is no space between the two glasses.

I have also introduced into my establishment, Stereoscopic Likenesses on glass, the only ones of the kind taken in the State. Also, Stereoscopic Views of the principal places in the State, with forty different views taken in the Yo-Semite Valley, (including its immense water falls of which one is twenty-five hundred feet high,) and of the Mariposa Big Trees, one of which is ninety-four feet in circumference.

Duplicates of the above views can be furnished if ordered.

I have arranged my business so that hereafter I shall be at my rooms at all times, to attend personally to my patrons; and with the assistance of my operators who have been with me for years, and of the other attaches of my establishment, I can safely guarantee that all who favor me with a call will receive the best of work with dispatch, as I have Four Operating Rooms, and five distinct Lights, which enables me to suit the Light to the various styles of features, by which PERFECT LIKENESSES of all may be obtained, and without detention to my numerous customers, having FOUR TIMES the capacity of any other room in the State.

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It is well arranged with Family or Single Rooms, and at VERY MODERATE PRICES.

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Will be in attendance at the Boats to convey passengers to the above House.

The TREMONT HOUSE is centrally located, and convenient to all the River, Bay and Ocean Steamers, Stage Office, and Places of Amusement.

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A Free Shower Bath for Boarders.
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MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her

SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

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We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it what we have never been able to say of any other medicine,—NEVER HAS IT FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS in

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It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST AND SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yes ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

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NEVER DEBILITATES.

IT is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.

The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as to act gently on the Bowels.

Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the LIVER INVIGORATOR, and it will cure Liver Complaints, Bilious Attacks, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhœa, Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weaknesses, and may be used successfully as an Ordinary Family Medicine. It will cure SICK HEADACHE, (as thousands can testify,) in twenty minutes, if two or three Teaspoonfuls are taken at commencement of attack.

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MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER.

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